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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Mr. Wells Visions New World Manchuria Told in Two Tales

French & German—New Firm

Brazil, Giant With a Future

Mr. Coolidge Chooses Not To

Optimists' Jumbo Lifts a Load

LONDON listens to the pleasing statement that initiative in currency questions has passed to it from New York and Paris. Mr. John Maynard Keynes, Cambridge economist, is the announcer. He thinks Britain can carry half the world off the gold standard. And make the remaining nations talk terms. Mr. H. G. Wells, the novelist, uses the radio to declare that if money and public service and armed force are put under a single international control, war and poverty will vanish in 20 years. Mr. Keynes is apparently thinking national profit through making somebody do something, Mr. Wells of universal profit through common consent. Mr. Wells sees visions—true ones. He knows that men who sink self and unite can do anything. They could, like their ancestors, use seashells for money and let by. He knows that the chief monetary difficulty is not too many monies. It is too many minds.

¶ Japan and China answer identic notes from the American Secretary of State with replies that tell two tales. Tokyo says Japanese action in Manchuria has strictly followed international law. China, oppositely, charges violation of territorial integrity, seizure and the slaughter of noncombatants. The Japanese hope for an early removal of tension; the Chinese demand an immediate removal of troops. The American State Department, withholding comment, continues to team up with its new friend in watchful waiting. Its new friend has the initials L. N. and has opened a hospitable house for the winter in Geneva.

¶ Business is booming, the Franco-German Economic Commission hangs out its sign. New goods and repairing is the line. Dyes, dynamos, and dishwashers dealt in; peace treaties patched up. Neither partner will keep false books or tap the till; but will each actually console himself with the consolidation? If so, they can make theirs the world's favorite firm. No other can supply the direst human demand—that for peace and progression. About all the partners need to succeed are three things which are theirs for the asking. They can take their office motto from Themistocles, who said, Teach me the art of forgetting; their prorating of profits from him who maintained, It is more blessed to give than to receive; and for their public relations policy, since the confidence of many countries is indispensable, they might try the Sermon on the Mount.

¶ The Round Table Minorities Committee adjourns to give Mr. Gandhi and the Aga Khan opportunity to agree broadly on the Hindu-Moslem controversy. Since the controversy has been on for centuries the agreement may have to be quite broad to be arrived at in an afternoon. Mr. Gandhi has his embarrassments. He is seemingly in the position of having to raise a clear voice on behalf of India, whereas India, as a whole, raises a babel on behalf of itself.

¶ Brazil, breaking bread made from American wheat, proceeds with the business of setting its house in order. Brazil has depended largely on coffee and the most conspicuous syllable in coffee is the "off," but the country has a plan now and expects to develop momentum. Brazil is a giant never yet in full swing. It is physically larger than the United States. Americans had better begin to know their big neighbor—daily airplanes having wiped out the ancient mileage between.

¶ Mr. Calvin Coolidge is still choosing—not to run. The Saturday Evening Post he makes the medium of his newest negative. It is not that he has neglected to think about the White House; in fact, he has given it so much thought that he feels he sees clearly just who should be chosen next year to tenant that blanched bungalow for the following four years. It is not himself, but a smooth-shaven, round-faced man who comes from California and the four quarters of the earth and who, as often as he can let go the fillip of state, may be identified by the old fishin' pole he holds in his hands.

¶ The Optimists' elephant of Louisville, Ky., is mightier even than Mr. Barnum's Jumbo. The Optimists' elephant is said to be lifting the city out of the doldrums. It stands in the center of the lunch table and as often as a member of the club utters the word "depression" he is compelled to drop a quarter through the slot in the china elephant's back. No more powerful method has been discovered for purifying human speech. With Louisville looking up, the numerous other cities having similar clubs are being prepared for initiation. And about the time "depression" has gone out of the ear "Optimism" is going to be on everybody's tongue.

Women's Citizenship Raised in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

A PALESTINIAN woman no longer automatically loses her citizenship in case her husband's citizenship is revoked, according to a new Palestinian order recently promulgated here. The order grants Palestinian citizenship to all "Turkish subjects who were resident in Palestine on Aug. 6, 1924, but left the country before Aug. 1, 1925, unless they had voluntarily acquired another nationality prior to the date of the new order."

France Hails Trade Moves With Germany

Opportunity for European Customs Union Seen in Commission

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 29—France as a whole is gratified with the result of the visit of M. Pierre Laval, the Premier, and M. Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, to the German capital, and steps are already being taken to draw up a list of French members of the permanent committee on Franco-German economic collaboration, which is the most concrete result of the Berlin visit.

Announcement of the formation of the committee is applauded by members of the French and German committees which have been working in the interest of a European customs union. These committees have issued a joint communiqué recalling that they asked for establishment of just such a committee in July, 1930.

They suggest that the new Franco-German body should at once work out in its industrial and financial phases a plan for construction of public works both in France and in French colonies in order to remedy the unemployment situation.

Lowering of Tariffs

They also urge the new international body to keep before it the goal of widest possible European collaboration in order to make of the whole continent one common market for the products of all the countries of which it is composed.

They intend shortly to submit to the new organization their plans for a gradual lowering of customs tariffs between France and Germany and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Russian Action Forecast in New Manchurian Move

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29—The report that two Manchurian provinces have declared their independence of Nanking bears out the opinion given in these despatches that the power of the young marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang, over his own people may be jeopardized by the action of Japan. The move for independence also opens the way for Russian activity, since, as long as the present condition lasts, Russia has a standing invitation to do to north Manchuria what Japan does to the south.

Despite the anti-Japanese tone in the Russian press, the feeling is growing that the Japanese and the Russian Governments have reached an understanding.

Chinese resentment is growing, however, and the assassination of six Japanese at Hong Kong yesterday cannot fail to add gravity to the situation. Japanese are being evacuated from several Chinese districts. The Nanking Government, however, adheres to its policy of restraint and peace, hoping for action by the League of Nations.

LEAGUE SEEKS FRESH ACTION IN MANCHURIA

Studies Plan to Form Committee to Study Situation at First Hand

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 29—Formation of a committee to supervise the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchurian territory, to which they are not entitled, enters under close examination here today. Representatives of the great powers met in an endeavor to secure an agreement between China and Japan to some form of impartial body which can keep check on the evacuation forces from four towns which Japan admits are still occupied.

Whatever the outcome of these negotiations, the Council is determined to continue close supervision of the Manchurian troubles until the situation is entirely clarified. If it is forced to adjourn tomorrow the Council expects to reassemble within 10 days to scrutinize reports upon the progress of events. The committee which it is now proposed to constitute on the spot in Manchuria arises from the suggestion made by Dr. Alfred Sze.

After Chinese and Japanese delegates had been exchanging nothing beyond polite recriminations for a week, it was a relief to hear a tangible compromise under discussion. Until last night positions were diametrically opposed. China asked international intervention by investigation, having first demanded military experts and then contenting itself with requesting only observers. Japan refused all foreign intervention and sought to isolate China from the League and its foreign friends.

But last night at a long Council session Dr. Sze asked his colleagues to assist China and Japan to form a Sino-Japanese committee, which measure was favored by Japan, but to report to the Council itself. When Viscount Cecil of Chelwood defined Dr. Sze's proposal in language which minimized the Council's share in the new committee, Yoshizawa appeared able to accept it. Therefore there is firm hope that further elaboration will develop a compromise ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Legalized Beer No Help to Farmer, Capper's Figures on Grain Indicate

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The wet contention that 4 per cent beer would aid the farmers was today denied by an outstanding representative of farm interest in the Senate.

Senator Arthur Capper (R.), of Kansas and a leader of the farm group, declared that the amount of grain which would be consumed in the manufacture of beer would be insignificant as compared to the total production of grain in the United States.

Senator Capper also pointed to Germany and Great Britain, both heavy consumers of beer, as evidence that legal beer does not make a nation prosperous. In spite of beer, he pointed out, these countries and many others have felt the effects of the depression to a far greater degree than has the United States.

Return of the saloon would inevitably follow legalization of beer, he said, but he gave assurance that this would not be brought about, because of an overwhelming dry sentiment in Congress.

"Congress, and Congress alone, can legalize beer," he declared.

"In this situation, then," he added, "those who are proposing this will find it necessary to bring about a change in the whole sentiment of Congress." This he declared could not be achieved.

"Another very important element in the whole situation," he went on, "is the attitude of the states. Before enactment of the constitutional amendment, 33 states prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. At present only six states are without prohibition enforcement statutes. Of course, action by Congress in legalizing 4 per cent beer would not vitiate state constitutional provisions and state laws on prohibition, so that 42 states still would prohibit the sale of 4 per cent beer even if Congress should legalize beer having this alcoholic content.

"If the Volstead Act were amended by Congress so as to declare that 4 per cent beer is non-intoxicating in fact, all federal control over such beer would necessarily be abandoned, as the Constitution and the law apply federal control only to intoxicating beverages. This would mean the immediate return of the sale of the beverage, although proposers of beer are almost unanimous in the statement that they do not want the return of the saloon.

"To provide for the legalizing of beer in such forms as not to bring back the open saloon would require a constitutional amendment. Such an amendment could not be enacted in a shorter time than three years, even if the Congress would submit such an amendment to the states, and even if a sufficient number of the state legislatures would ratify such an amendment to the Constitution."

Here Demands of Business Bring Respite From Affairs of State







SCENES IN BRAZIL

Left—Palm-Lined Canal in Rio de Janeiro (© Publishers Photo Service). Right—A Street in Sao Paulo (© Brown & Dawson and E. M. Newman). Below—Avenida Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro.

SCHOOL LINKED TO CHARACTER IN CONNECTICUT

State Establishes Bureau to Adjust Studies to Social Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Something unusual in the line of education has been inaugurated in this State. Dissemination of information which will aid in character development of boys and girls to prepare them to take their places as responsible and socially adjusted members of the community is the object of the Bureau of Character Education established as a regular activity of the Connecticut Board of Education.

The State will support the project for a period of at least five years beginning July 1, 1931, and it goes on record as raising character values to the same degree of educational emphasis as physical and intellectual values.

"Child education," according to Mrs. Ruth White Colton, originator, developer and present director of the bureau, "is identical with the whole educational process. We recognize that fundamental character education can be achieved only by raising the level of the whole environment in which the child is placed," Mrs. Colton said, "and we are concerned in developing a plan by which the community may be aided in discovering and solving some of its major social problems."

Various aspects of this undertaking include the successful development of the program in two laboratories, Norwalk and Stratford, Connecticut; a state-wide survey of methods and other projects in character education in the elementary

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

COLOMBIA REDUCES BUDGET 10 PER CENT

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 29 (AP)—President Olaya Herrera last night issued a decree directing Congress to cut the national budget 10 per cent and ordering an immediate reduction in government pay rolls. The budget was tentatively set two months ago at $40,000,000.

The decree was interpreted as meaning not only salary reductions for government employees but also a decrease in the number of jobs. Newspapers generally praised the Government's steps to improve the nation's financial situation.

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Politics Crowded Out in Brazil By Need for Economic Changes

Plan for Central Bank and Abandonment of Coffee Valorization Scheme Turn Attention to Trade and Financial Issues

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil has relegated politics to the background for the moment. The formation of a central bank and abandonment of all plans for valorization of coffee has turned the nation's thoughts toward economics.

Economic improvements are awaiting the outcome of the recent exchange of surplus commodities, one of the largest barters on record. Sanguine hopes for improved business conditions may be realized through this trading of 1,050,000 bags of coffee for 25,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Brazil, with its large overproduction of coffee, and in need of wheat, arranged with the Federal Farm Board at Washington a trade that the business would know little about. The morning after the deal had been promulgated the millers of the United States and the wheat growers of Argentina woke up to realize what had happened. They lost no time in protesting loudly. The Brazilian Government retorted by placing an 18-month embargo upon wheat and further extended the period of its moratorium on foreign bonds. Today, the United States has the coffee, Brazil has the wheat and the bondholders have the bonds.

Since foodstuffs and commodities were used as a medium of exchange long before money came into circulation, the coffee-wheat trade was not what attracted the attention of persons not ordinarily interested in Latin America. Rather, it was the size of the transaction. And to those who have been following the steady decline of the milreis (Brazilian coin) and the fall of coffee prices, the barter occasioned no particular amazement.

Area Important

To have even a slight understanding of the situation in Brazil, some knowledge of the nation's area, population and transportation facilities is necessary. It is a long, wide country, covering some 3,250,000 square miles. For this reason alone economic upsets are often local, rather than national, although generally requiring assistance from the Government. Another thing, the heterogeneous makeup of the people is a factor in depressions; there are Germans, Portuguese and Italians in the south, and Negroes, Mestizoes and Indians in the great Amazon basin, and along the banks of that river running many miles inland.

Then, too, the railroad lines are not numerous, nor do they connect with many points in the interior. This applies to the highways also. Area and transportation facilities have been the principal causes of upsets.

But there is another reason, too—politics. Some sort of political turnover is, more or less, always with the people, although by this time the Brazilians should have learned to choose wisely their representatives in Congress. But they have not done so. Politics has been the country's Nemesis since that nation decided in 1889 to break away from Portugal and become a republic. Still, politics is no worse in Brazil than in other Latin-American countries.

In November, 1926, when Washington Luis was elected President, the present economic disturbance of Brazil may justly be said to have been under way. The national debt amounted to approximately $288,000,000; there was a note circulation of $308,316,480, with a gold reserve of only $48,816,120, and there was a floating debt of $57,000,000, incurred by the previous administration, with no appropriations with which to meet it. Finally there was a foreign debt of approximately $700,000,000, with a state and municipal foreign indebtedness of some $200,000,000 bringing the total foreign debt to around $900,000,000.

Sought Stable Coin

To meet the situation President Luis attempted to stabilize the milreis, then worth 11.85 cents, with a stabilization fund. He endeavored to increase the gold reserve for the conversion of the note circulation and to consolidate the floating debt of $57,000,000. He also endeavored to balance the budget with the surplus, and to increase the Brazilian export balance by raising and maintaining the price of coffee.

In maintaining the milréis at a fixed rate, in increasing the gold reserve by applying budget surpluses and other revenues, and in consolidating the floating debt by raising a loan in London and New York, he succeeded. But the raising and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

WIGGIN REPORTS TIDES OF TRADE RISING HIGHER

Reduction of Debts and Tariffs Supported in Economic Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The political and economic tides of the world at last have turned and are flowing back toward prosperity again, according to Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank, who returned home today from Europe on the Majestic of the White Star Line. While in Europe Mr. Wiggin acted as chairman of the committee set up by the Bank for International Settlements which reported to the bank on the credit situation of Germany.

The proposed Franco-German economic commission, the scheduled visit of the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, to Washington, and efforts of various countries to balance their budgets and reestablish a sounder credit basis, "all are heading in the right direction," Mr. Wiggin declared.

Informally Mr. Wiggin reinforced the recommendations of the Basel committee with more specific language than was contained in the text in indicating the direction he believed international relations must move before confidence between nations was again restored as a basis for world-wide economic coöperation.

While he did not wish to be quoted directly as interpreting the report, he said reporters who met him at Quarantine might say that in essence the Basel committee's recommendations called for restoration of Europe's credit through "lower reparations, lower interallied debts, lower tariffs and rapprochement between France and Germany."

These were the conditions in a nutshell, he said, to which the com-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Rates Valuation Holds Up Texas Pipe-Line Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 29—An unexpected obstacle was encountered Monday by the Texas Railroad Commission when it began consideration of the proposed establishment of temporary rates for the transportation of oil by pipe lines.

Mr. C. K. Walsh, attorney for the North Texas Oil and Gas Association, contended that to establish any settlement of rates without first considering the aggregate valuation of the carriers properties would be based on conjecture and would be discriminatory.

The objection was sustained by the commission and further consideration of the subject was indefinitely postponed. It will take several months to arrive at a valuation of the pipe lines, and the law authorizing the commission to establish schedules of pipe line rates will be inoperative during that period.

Ford Opens Old Stone Schoolhouse As an Example of Early Facilities

MACON, Mich., Sept. 29 (AP)—Mr. Henry Ford reopened an old stone schoolhouse here yesterday as an example of what the United States had educationally when it reared some of its greatest men.

His educational experiment is a part of the agricultural work in which the automobile magnate is engaged in Lenawee, Washtenaw and Wayne Counties, embracing 12,000 acres of land.

Mr. Ford dropped in long enough to witness a demonstration of grain harvesting with machinery of many years ago. He provided luncheon in an old homestead adjoining the one-room school for former pupils of the school, back for a reunion, and for other visitors.

Mr. William J. Cameron spoke as Mr. Ford's special representative at the reunion, explaining that the primary purpose of Mr. Ford's restoration activities was to preserve an accurate history of the development of all industry and of education, as well as to improve modern practices in both fields.

He deprecated the trend toward centralization in education and deplored the loss of personal contacts and cultivation of character, which he said the old district school stimulated. He attacked the cost of merged schools and asserted that 100 standard schools could be built for the cost of some of the consolidated institutions near here.

"The modern school has introduced the lock-step of the penitentiary into the American schoolroom," Mr. Ford's spokesman declared. "This experiment is an attempt to see if there is a service which the district school can perform in this generation. It is to be an example on a modest scale of what America had educationally when she reared her greatest men."

NAVAL CUT TO BE ONLY $20,000,000

Washington Denies There Will Be Complete Cessation of 1933 Program

'BIG NAVY' CLIQUE BLAMED FOR STOR

Coterie Is Accused of Tryin to Embarass White House —May Appeal to People

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON Sept 29—A cut in navy appropriations in the fiscal year 1933 from $360,000,000 of last year to $340,000,000 is indicated as the tentative program of the Administration retrenchment program made available in high official quarters here today.

The figure was given out as the result of newspaper allegations that the Administration proposed a complete naval "holiday" in the coming year, irrespective of the results of the Geneva conference, where a proposal for such a holiday on an international basis is now under consideration.

The story that the United States contemplated a solitary naval "holiday" was interpreted in high Administration circles as a deliberate effort of a coterie of "Big Navy" admirals to start a backfire against the Administration's retrenchment program. The newspaper story was published simultaneously with a leaflet from the Navy League here today, which attacked the idea of American adhesion to a holiday of any sort until the United States ratio with Japan and England had been built up. The Navy League is composed of civilians sympathetic to a big navy.

May Appeal to People

There was every indication in official circles of deep irritation over the effort supposed to lie behind the published newspaper story. It was even said that if the attempt to start "backfires" was carried further there would be a direct appeal to the people on the matter. It was pointed out that the retrenchment effort is not confined to the navy alone but to all departments, and that in the formulation of the budget the matter is solely the responsibility of the Executive and Congress in which subordinates of any department have no justification in interference.

It was learned, furthermore, that the Administration is receiving the closest coöperation of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, in its efforts to pare the budget.

It was pointed out that, at the very outset in preparing the current budget, departmental chiefs were called into consultation with Mr. Hoover, and asked to reduce proposed expenditures to the minimum. The navy sums for the coming fiscal year of 1933 as originally asked for were $401,000,000, as against only $360,000,000 for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, or a proposed increase of $41,000,000. This proposed budget called for only $50,000,000 of new construction.

Do Not Like Interference

Under the economy plan, the tentative naval item in the budget was set at $340,000,000. This was $20,000,000 under last year, and $61,000,000 under the requests made by naval authorities. In the face of this decline in the general navy appropriation it was hoped to so arrange the expenditure that the item of new construction would actually be higher than asked for by $15,000,000, namely, $65,000,000, instead of $50,000,000.

Administration officials were highly incensed over the alleged interference of a "Big Navy" clique in the task of budget formulation. In the newspaper article in question it was alleged that the American navy might even fall to "third place" behind Japan and England if more funds were not forthcoming.

Apart from the immediate controversy, it is pointed out here that even with maximum naval economies, the problem of the unbalanced budget will still face the Administration. A complete naval holiday would not mean savings at the ultimate, it is supposed, of more than $100,000,000; while the country faces an expected deficit of possibly $1,500,000,000 in the coming fiscal year.

Tax Rise Expected

Faced with the prospect of a deficit of $1,500,000,000 in 1932, high administration officials here today indicated that they would meet the situation by increased taxation, by federal economies and to a lesser degree by new borrowing.

The additional taxes, it is believed, will not be large enough of themselves to balance the budget, but on the other hand, the Administration's original hope that tax increases could be avoided altogether seems to have been abandoned. Final word on the matter will be postponed for a month or more with the possibility that late fall business pick-up may yet remove the necessity of a big tax increase just before a presidential election. High Administration officials recommended new taxation, coupled with a minimum degree of new borrowing, to meet whatever deficit exists after executive retrenchment has been carried to the limit.

Sales taxes on luxuries are expected to be one of the new ways of raising revenue proposed in the new budget.

WORLD BASIS FOR ALL CASH WINS BACKING

Friends Society in England Proposes Use of Unit Standard

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—A new issue has been brought into the political arena here today in the shape of proposals for establishing a world monetary standard to solve the present international currency difficulties.

The Society of Friends in Birmingham passed a resolution yesterday declaring for such a scheme to be worked out in the interests of all nations. Mr. John Maynard Keynes, Cambridge economist, adds weighty arguments in today's Times. Britain's competitive position in world trade, Mr. Keynes says, depends upon the question of how many countries are going to follow the British example in going off the gold standard. Britain, he thinks, can carry the whole Empire and more than half the rest of the world with it in this matter.

"Let us," he says, "give our whole attention and united interest to devising a sound international currency policy for ourselves and the rest of the world. For it is futile to suppose we can recover our former prosperity without such a policy, or that tariffs can be any substitute for it."

Mr. Keynes is among those who hold that initiative in currency questions has now passed from New York and Paris, to London, and that it will not be long before gold-using countries will have to choose between losing export trade, and making terms with nations whose currencies are based upon general commodity values.

Mr. H. G. Wells, novelist, developed this viewpoint further in a radiocast talk here yesterday. He claimed war and poverty could be wiped out in 20 years if money and public services, including armed forces, were placed under international control.

Mr. Wells also said, "A single world currency and world controlling credit system, it seems to me, constitute the necessary preliminary to that rationalization of economic life which is the only sure foundation of world peace and prosperity."

All three political parties here just now are looking for a policy on which they can unite in the absence of agreement on tariffs. They are all committed to supporting an international conference on gold, so the stage is set for further developments in this direction.

Norway Decided to Act While Still in Control

OSLO, Norw., Sept. 28 (AP)—Mr. N. Rygg, chief director of the Bank of Norway, said today temporary departure from the gold standard would have been necessary in any event, and that Norway decided to take the step now instead of being obliged to do so in a few weeks' time.

"Apparently a long time will elapse before sterling recovers," he said, "and we had to take measures to prevent losing control of the situation. These measures are very serious and may be fatal if we are not careful.

"There was nothing to prevent us from going on, but we had to look beyond the immediate future, and we concluded that it would be better to act at once instead of being forced to act in a few weeks."

The increased discount rate, raised to 8 per cent Saturday, showed that the country's position was due to "overwhelming forces from abroad," he said.

The decision was received with general satisfaction.

LAWRENCE CITIZENS WOULD AVERT STRIKE

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—A proposal by the United Textile Workers of America that textile manufacturers and their employees meet to discuss a proposed decrease of 10 per cent in wages of employees in Greater Lawrence mills was conveyed to the manufacturers today by the citizens' committee.

The committee, which successfully brought to an end a strike which affected several large mills here last spring, met today and considered the situation which now concerns more than 20,000 workers. The proposed wage cut would become effective within two weeks, and has been declared by manufacturers to be necessary if local mills were to compete profitably with mills in other sections of the country.

GAS TAX FOR WELFARE SOUGHT BY MAYORS

One cent of the 3-cent gasoline tax in Massachusetts would go toward public welfare work in towns and cities under the provisions of a proposal made to Gov. Joseph B. Ely today by a committee of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts. The Governor advised the committee that he would take the plan into consideration and report to the committee soon.

Compared with $2,400,000 spent for welfare work in 1921, it was noted that already this year $8,000,000 had been spent for similar purposes with the probability of the total for the year reaching $15,000,000. Due to the drop in tax receipts, the burden on the towns and cities due to unemployment was growing increasingly heavy, the committee pointed out.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer; gentle westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool, with probably light frosts tonight; Wednesday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight, with probably light frosts in exposed places in the interior: Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds, becoming variable Wednesday; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	64	Montreal	50	58
Bismarck	52	86	Nantucket	54	58
Boston	50	57	New Orleans	64	78
Buffalo	54	62	New York	52	64
Calgary	34	..	Norfolk, Va.	62	62
Charleston	60	76	North Platte	60	86
Chicago	50	62	Philadelphia	52	66
Cincinnati	46	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	102
Denver	62	84	Pittsburgh	44	64
Eastport, Me.	46	54	Portland, Me.	48	58
Hatteras	66	72	Raleigh	54	70
Helena, Mont.	54	76	St. Louis	56	70
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Paul	56	72
7p.m.Sept.28	76	..	Salt Lake City	70	84
Huron, S. D.	60	82	San Francisco	56	68
Jacksonville,	66	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	76
Kansas City	56	74	Seattle	54	62
Key West	78	84	Tampa	64	80
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	54	..
Memphis	54	74	Wichita, Kan.	62	82
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston	56	86

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Sept. 29.
B—Maximum Sept. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:28 p. m., Wednesday 12:53 a. m. Light all vehicles at 6:01 p. m.

GEORGIA POWER CO.

Georgia Power Company reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31 net income of $5,058,546 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $5,408,408 in the previous 12 months.

NECESSITY MADE FOSS HUMORIST, KOOPMAN SAYS

Librarians Told How Failure of Newspaper Syndicate Opened the Way

Necessity made a humorous writer out of Mr. Sam Walter Foss, Dr. Harry L. Koopman, former librarian of Brown University and a close friend of the poet, told members of the Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, at a meeting in the Somerville Public Library last evening. The speaker said that when Mr. Foss was managing a newspaper there came a day when the syndicated column of humorous writing failed to arrive in time and the post decided to write something similar to take its place. Mr. Foss soon discovered that other papers had copied selections from his impromptu column of humor and he then felt obliged to write more.

Mrs. Foss was among those who heard Dr. Koopman read selections from the poet's books. He said that the "House by the Side of the Road" was the most famous but not the best poem Mr. Foss ever wrote. The lines concerning a calf path, the former Brown librarian said, comprised one of the great satires of the world. He said that at the time it was written, Mr. Foss did not regard it as any better than several others which he wrote on the same day.

In speaking of the appointment of Mr. Foss many years ago as head of the Somerville Public Library, Dr. Koopman declared that the appointment of the poet was regarded as unwise by many librarians because Mr. Foss was utterly inexperienced in library work. The poet brought two important things into his new office, the speaker said, which comprised the experiences of reader in the library and in the home.

While Mr. Foss was well known for his humorous writing, he was essentially a philosopher, Dr. Koopman said. The poet had the bearing of a farmer, and to have told Mr. Foss that would have pleased him, he contended. This did not imply that he was uncultivated, but rather that the poet had the bearing and the manner of a man who had lived close to the soil. The speaker said that students might infer from the poet's works that he considered himself to be typical of the "average" man. He said that while there were many indications of this in his poetry, of course Mr. Foss was far greater than the "average" man. Dr. Koopman was selected to write a biographical sketch of Mr. Sam Walter Foss for an American encyclopedia.

Previous to Dr. Koopman's talk, reports from delegates to the national library conferences at Cleveland and New Haven were given. Miss June Donnelly, librarian at Simmons College, told of her experiences at the American Library Association conference at Yale University. She said that the meeting was more in the nature of a "world's fair" than a convention because of the interesting variety of historical library and educational material. The Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University was the outstanding thing, Miss Donnelly said.

Miss Abbie G. Glover and Mrs. Katharine Maynard, who were delegates to the national convention of the Special Libraries Association at Cleveland, enumerated some of the experiences which were especially profitable to them. An address on the steel industry and current economic conditions by a prominent member of the industry was of special value, Mrs. Maynard said. The willingness of industrial leaders to blame no one for present conditions but rather to strive to remedy the present depression, impressed delegates, as did the fact that the prominent business leaders who addressed the conference did so in an "uncondescending" and otherwise natural and helpful manner.

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Citizens' Association, address by Mr. Gifford K. Simonds; Highland Hall, Center Street, 8.

New England Waterworks Association Convention: President's reception and dance, Salle Moderne, Hotel Statler, 8:45.

Boston Advertising Club: Executive Committee meeting, club rooms, 6:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "Alexander Hamilton."
Colonial—"Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore."
Somerville — Somerville Players in "Our New Minister."

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Waterworks Association Convention: Superintendents' Day; meetings, 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.; ladies' reception and bridge, Palm Room, afternoon; Hotel Statler.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Paintings, Miss Adlow, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Luncheon, Major Market Newspapers, Inc., State Suite, 12.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "How Motion Pictures Are Made," by Stanley Sumner, director University Theater, Cambridge; ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Industry motion picture talk, "Our Waving Fields of Wheat," Lecture Hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock every day except Monday. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department Oct. 1; Stencil Designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—English portraits and ship pictures.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by W. Lee-Hankey. Through Oct. 3.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Recent paintings of Brittany by W. L. Stevens. Pencil drawings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 6.

Connecticut Trail Building Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Rapid progress is being made in Connecticut in the making of hikers' trails, and as a result the fall tramping season has opened with an increasing number of hiking parties taking to the forests, according to Mr. Edgar L. Heermance, chairman of the trail committee of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, one of the main forces behind trail construction.

In connection with a new descriptive booklet on the Quinnipiac Trail, issued by the association, Mr. Heermance reported that the Bristol section of the Tunxis Trail, which starts northeast of Wolcott, has been completed. He added that this portion of the trail combined with the Quinnipiac, running from Mt. Carmel, near New Haven, to a point northeast of Wolcott, makes about 40 miles of continuous tramping from the New Haven region. Still greater continuous mileage will be available when the Tunxis Trail is continued to the Massachusetts line, he added.

One of the main pieces of trail building now confronting the association is the Connecticut section of the Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia. This trail has been completed from the New York line to Mohawk Mountain; the rest of the route to the Massachusetts line has only been scouted. It is expected that this work will be completed in a short time, according to present plans.

The association is to meet this fall on Oct. 3 at Naugatuck State Forest.

Power Executive Urges Job Security

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Sept. 29 (AP)—Security in employment in order that present-day workers may feel safe in spending instead of hoarding against a day of enforced idleness is what the worker needs, Mr. Paul S. Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light Association, told members of the New England division at its convention here last evening.

Mr. Clapp asserted that the pay roll of electric utility companies at the present time is 97 per cent of what it was in 1929, and that the industry has reduced prices for domestic service more than 8 per cent.

Mr. J. F. Owens, president of the organization, urged members to stop the socialistic and Soviet programs which, he alleged, are now under way to undermine the country. He said that, due to present conditions, electric utilities were being used as the first line of attack in a plan to undermine and overthrow the nation's institutions. The work that electric light companies are doing cannot function under government control, he said.

RECORD SET AT TRINITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29—New records for freshman classes and total enrollment were set when Trinity College opened here yesterday with an entering class of 176 and a total undergraduate registration of more than 400 students. This represents an increase of nearly 19 per cent over the previous record.

LEAGUE SEEKS FRESH ACTION IN MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

ceptable to both states which will have a great influence upon the present crisis and the future status of Manchuria.

Japan Defines the Area Now Under Occupation By Troops in Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 29—The Foreign Office states that Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, had mistakenly announced the evacuation of Chengchiatun and Hsinmintung, both of which are still occupied, together with parts of the Chinese city of Chang Chun. Also a regiment remains at Kirin, confronting 7000 Chinese troops, who are still armed.

Only a small number of soldiers are reinforcing the Japanese gendarmes patroling the walled city of Mukden, where the Japanese discovered a huge store of silver presumably the war chest of Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang, Governor of Manchuria. The Chinese are now operating all the Ssupingkai-Taonan Railway, but the Japanese are supervising the operation of the Changchun-Kirin Railway, which the Japanese built.

It is indicated that the occupation will continue until a diplomatic settlement of the entire dispute has been effected. Meantime it is bringing pressure to bear on the Chinese to allow negotiations for a settlement direct with Mukden, rather than with Nanking. Mukden telegrams state that leaders of the autonomists are drafting a constitution for an independent republic, Sun Chuan-fang being the leading candidate for president. At Kirin the autonomists, acting separately, have established a provisional Government under General Hsichia, who removed Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's followers and declared himself dictator.

Japan will not accept the demand of Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese delegate at Geneva for a League commission to observe the completion of the Japanese withdrawals within the railway zone, for the same reasons that it rejected the previous demand for a League commission. It is also realized that complete withdrawal may be long delayed owing to the necessity of reorganizing the Chinese administration for the purpose of maintaining order.

The interest of the Tokyo press continues centered upon the Manchurian autonomist movement, although the Foreign Office states that Japan, while following the policy of complete non-interference, does not approve the formation of any separate Manchurian state, realizing that the world would believe that such had been formed under the Japanese aegis. It would further make impossible satisfactory relations with the remainder of China and make difficulties in the relations with the Soviets, thus generally injuring Japan's position in Manchuria. The press continues praising America's attitude.

Japan in Reply to U. S. Defends Course; China Insists on Evacuation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — The State Department gave out without comment, answers received from Japan and China to identic notes on the Manchurian controversy sent by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State on Sept. 24. Japan, in reply declares that its actions in Manchuria have been dictated by strict observance of international law. China, on the other hand, charges that violation of territorial integrity has been, and still is going on, by Japanese troops.

At the State Department it was said that information from the Manchurian area is confused. No new step is contemplated in the immediate future it is understood, but close United States coöperation with the League of Nations will be maintained.

Baron Shidehara, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares his government "has already caused the Japanese military forces in Manchuria to refrain from any further acts of hostility, unless their own safety, as well as the security of the South Manchuria Railway and of Japanese lives and property within that railway zone is jeopardized by the aggression of Chinese troops or armed bandits."

"Every care," the note says, "has been and will continue to be, exercised by the Japanese forces to observe all the requirements of international law and international agreements, and to avoid any action that is calculated to prejudice an amicable settlement of the differences between Japan and China."

The Chinese note says: "Our territory has been invaded, our cities and towns have been occupied and, in certain cases, ransacked, our public officers and innocent citizens have been injured, insulted and murdered Even on the very day when the American Government dispatched its identic notes to the Chinese and Japanese Governments, advising restraint from further hostilities, Chinese passenger trains carrying refugees on the Peiping-Liaoning (Pekking-Mukden) Railway were attacked by bombs and machine guns from Japanese military airplanes . . . and free acts of war are still being committed by the Japanese troops.

"It is the earnest hope of the Chinese Government that most effective means will be promptly taken for maintaining the dignity and inviolability of the international treaties above referred to, so that all efforts heretofore made by the various powers, especially by the United States for the preservation of peace, might not be in vain."

Sharing Hours Urged for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 29—Employment sharing, the plan by which workers share a part of their working day with the unemployed, was urged upon the people of Connecticut in a statement issued here yesterday by Mr. John J. Egan, secretary and treasurer of the Connecticut American Federation of Labor. Mr. Egan points out that this plan has proved very successful in Danbury, Conn., where it has been tried out by the hat industry, and urges all employers to cooperate in a state-wide tryout, in order to put more money into circulation.

"Wage cuts will not end the depression," Mr. Egan's statement reads. "In their place we believe the real solution is to move the merchandise from the shelves of the retail stores and from the warehouses of this country.

"To do that we must create a buying public. That can be created right now where factories and other industrial establishments are working on part time.

"The method is to divide employment. Instead of adding more hours to those already employed, we would place those who are unemployed to work by dividing the working hours.

"We call upon the industrial managements of the State to give our proposal a fair trial, and all workers to coöperate before any more wage cutting takes place in Connecticut."

DR. COMPTON TALKS TO M. I. T. FRESHMEN

Applied natural science is the most powerful factor in the shaping of civilization today, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said in an address before the members of the class of 1935 at a mass meeting at the Institute yesterday.

Dr. Compton said that the engineer "must take a leading part in seeing to it that the new world which he is creating is a good sort of a place to live in. He must realize the social responsibilities of his profession." Registration for the first day at the Institute is below that of last year, 3054 students having registered this year as compared with 3166 the same time last year. This year's freshman class totals 630, a decrease of 106 over that of 1930.

HAGERSTOWN GETS DRY POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 28—Prohibition headquarters for western Maryland has been established here, with Mr. George T. Danforth agent in charge. The district includes Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garret Counties. The office at Cumberland will be continued.

COOLIDGE GIVES HOOVER BACKING IN 1932 RACE

Condemns Deviation From Tradition of Second Term

Indications that former President Calvin Coolidge will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President next year but that he will support President Hoover's candidacy are contained in an article by Mr. Coolidge in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

The need for greater party unity instead of individual political ambition is stressed by the former President. To support the Chief Executive is to promote confidence in the administration which the people have formed, and it is also a manifestation of sound citizenship, Mr. Coolidge points out.

To deviate from the custom of nominating an executive in office to a second term would be a menace to the national welfare, he indicates. Party loyalty in the present nationwide economic emergency is especially essential, the former President believes. To stand by the Administration in the present emergency is to some extent analogous to the individual's obligation for upholding the law, Mr. Coolidge contends.

Hoover's Renomination Assured, Fess Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Announcement by Mr. Calvin Coolidge in the current issue of the Staurday Evening Post that he will support President Hoover for the Republican nomination in 1932 practically assures President Hoover's renomination, Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.), from Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared today.

Progressive opinion in political circles did not believe Mr. Coolidge's stand materially changed the political horizon and reiterated their conviction that Republican hopes in the forthcoming elections rest in selection of a more liberal candidate than Mr. Hoover.

"Mr. Coolidge's attitude, as expressed in the article," Senator Fess said, "was well understod by most of the country before it was announced. It ought to be a complete answer to the promotion of anti-administration sentiment.

"It puts to rest the question of the renomination of President Hoover and will be a determining factor in his assured reëlection."

Speaking for the progressive group in the Senate, Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.), from Iowa, said Mr. Coolidge's recommendation to the public to support Mr. Hoover for a second term is wrong.

Mr. Brookhart suggested Senator William E. Borah (R.), from Idaho, or Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.), from Wisconsin, as better calculated to win popular support to the Republican ticket in 1932 than Mr. Hoover. He believed that both could win the primaries in states which hold presidential primaries over Mr. Hoover.

"That's just what I would expect of former President Coolidge," said Mr. Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee. "I think he expresses the will and wish of the party organization of the entire country. I think the party is almost unanimous about that. I have always known that Mr. Coolidge's habits of mind would lead him to that conclusion."

SCOT WILL EXPLAIN HOME RULE DEMAND

"Present Day Conditions in Scotland and Scotland's Right to Self-Government" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mr. William Thomson, former Bailie of Glasgow, in Robert Burns Hall, Caledonian Club Building, Berkeley Street, this evening.

Mr. Thomson is on his second trip to the United States and Canada in behalf of the Scottish independence movement, for which he has been one of the chief spokesmen. In the past month he has lectured in a number of cities, including New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Toronto, and Providence. Tonight's address is his last before returning to Scotland.

GAINS AT STATE COLLEGE

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—Student enrollment at Massachusetts State College reached a new high mark this year with a registration of 825 pupils, college authorities announced today. This was an increase of 132 over last year. The freshman class totals 305.



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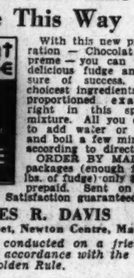
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Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

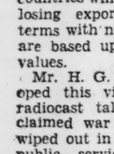
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STREET FLOOR

GAINS REPORTED IN SUPPORT OF TARIFF ON OIL

Proration Scheme Upset by Doubt as to Action of Producers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—With crude oil prices in the midcontinent oil field rapidly falling off from $1 a barrel, the price low which Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma attempted to peg with bayonets, the movement for a tariff on oil imports is gaining ground here.

Oct. 29 has been set as the date for a hearing before the Federal Tariff Commission on crude petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline and lubricating oils, and predictions are heard that unless either a tariff is granted or importers voluntarily agree to limit imports it will be unable to hold in check much longer the almost unlimited potentialities of the east Texas oil field.

With this threat hanging over the heads of oil representatives here, the decision of Standard Oil of Indiana as to whether it will agree to prorate the imports of its subsidiary, Pan-American, is being awaited with considerable impatience.

The delegation of oil producers from Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma who visited Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, last week at that time doubted Standard Oil of Indiana would accede to their demands for limited imports. But further declines in crude prices and word here that the price for gasoline at some refineries is as low as 2¾ cents a gallon have produced expressions of hope that the Administration will put sufficient pressure on the importing concern to bring about some form of compromise.

It is pointed out that should Texas authorities find themselves unable longer to limit the production of the East Texas field, any chance of solving the oil problem by voluntary action among the oil-producing states would be ended.

The potential production of the East Texas field is so vast it could flood the entire world market, it is estimated, and immediately drive the price of crude oil so low that all small independent producers would be driven out of business, and only gusher wells could stand the competition. It could easily supply the entire domestic demand of approximately 100,000,000 barrels yearly.

Limitation by the states, it is pointed out, was contingent on limitation by importers. Of the four major concerns bringing oil or its products into the United States, three, the Shell, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Gulf, are continuing to restrict their imports, although their 90-day agreement expired on July 1.

But the Mid-Continent oil representatives say that the fourth major importer, Pan-American, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil of Indiana, resumed full import schedules at that date, giving as its excuse the increased price of oil in the midcontinent field.

They say that unless this fourth concern can be brought into line there is danger of not being able to hold in domestic production.

Some compromise is now hoped for which would satisfy both the domestic producers who feel they are being unfairly treated if any importer continues to operate freely and the importers who maintain that since their imports have remained constant and a relatively small portion of the supply for over 10 years they should not be penalized for the excesses of the domestic producers.

The future of limitation by state or voluntary action is, however, most uncertain, and it is felt that such control could be upset by many factors. For this reason advocates of a tariff coupled with federal proration of domestic producing fields are growing more insistent that a permanent solution can only be found through such channels.

Senator Favors Federal Control Of Motorbuses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 29—Regulatory measures of the Interstate Commerce Commission not only should be applied immediately to the interstate transportation of motorbus passengers, but to the interstate movement of freight by motor trucks, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D.) of Kentucky declared in an dddress before the fifth annual meeting of the National Association of Motorbus Operators here last night.

Senator Barkley said he was of the opinion that in the event of federal regulation, Congress should content itself with seeing that motorbus passenger and freight rates were just and reasonable rather than empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix the rates to be charged.

"Lack of regulation of interstate buses," he said, "is a manifest injustice, not only to the people, but to every form of transportation, whether state or interstate, which is now subjected to regulation either by state commissions or the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Reviewing the growth of the motorbus industry, Senator Barkley said that while the total number of buses in operation in 1920 was approximately 10,000, they had increased to 95,000 in 1930. Passengers carried by buses in 1930, he said, totaled 1,866,000,000. Taxes of all kinds paid by the industry in 1930, exclusive of gasoline tax, was more than $300,000,000, he added.

Colombia Decrees Against Profiteers

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 29 (AP)—Immediate increases in food prices in Colombia after publication yesterday of President Olaya Herrera's decree increasing food tariffs and restricting importation of luxuries resulted in a new presidential decree today against profiteering.

The new administrative regulation establishes municipal committees throughout Colombia with the power to fix food prices and punish profiteers by fines of $50 to $2000.

As a further step in the national economy program, the President reduced his own salary and those of his assistants 10 per cent today.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 29 (By U. P.)—An absolute ban on the importation into Colombia of foreign liquors, automobiles valued at more than $1000, and a few other luxuries, was decreed by President Enrique Olaya Herrera yesterday under the dictatorial powers granted him by Congress last week for the purpose of remedying Colombia's economic situation.

Import duties on foreign foodstuffs were increased 100 per cent by the same decree, and lesser increases were made in other tariffs in order to balance the budget and provide protection.

4-H Club Winners Prefer Country

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—A southern farm girl and boy yesterday received the official acclaim of the nation's largest city, but concluded at the end of a busy day that rural life holds more joy for them than the bustle of the metropolis.

Miss Mary Todd, pretty blonde of 22, and Andrew Colebank, 23, both college graduates, paused here on their way to Washington where, as winners of the first national 4-H Club fellowships, they will study for nine months in the Department of Agriculture.

They were greeted at City Hall, whirled over the metropolitan district in an airplane, and then rushed from one interesting place to another.

CHURCH WITHDRAWS ALL WAR SUPPORT

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Minnesota conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday memorialized the general conference to "announce its determination never to support war again," at its 1932 session at Atlantic City.

The conference also urged United States membership in the League of Nations and review of German World War reparations on the ground "the charge of sole war guilt against Germany is irrefutably disproved by known facts."

'Careful!'



WORLD'S CITIES ADD MILLIONS IN NEW COUNTS

Nearly Two Score Now Have 1,000,000 or More Inhabitants

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Nearly two score cities of the world now have a population of 1,000,000 or more, it was revealed with the announcement that Mexico City had gone over the mark in its 1931 census by annexing its suburbs.

Another indication of the great trend of population to the cities and the tremendous rates of growth of metropolitan centers was noted in the recent Moscow census which gave the capital of Soviet Russia 2,745,000 inhabitants, an increase of 35.5 per cent since 1926.

Even Leningrad, one-time capital of the Tsars, which was understood to be slowly depreciating as the Soviet state neglected it in favor of the development of Moscow, was revealed as having jumped into the 2,000,000 class, with a gain of 38 per cent in five years.

Most of the great cities of the earth have been counting heads in the last year and some startling figures have resulted. London pushed to 8,000,000 while New York reached 7,000,000. Chicago jumped into the 3,000,000 class, Berlin just stopped short of 5,000,000. Two additional American cities—Detroit and Los Angeles—counted above 1,000,000, while many others either added 1,000,000 or made a flying start on an additional 1,000,000.

Seven countries now have cities of more than 1,000,000. Technically China leads the list with seven, although a liberal interpretation places the United States first, with five cities directly credited with 1,000,000 or more, and six others with a metropolitan population above 1,000,000.

China's list includes Changsha, Foochow, Canton, Hangchow, Nanking, Peiping and Shanghai. American cities with a metropolitan population above 1,000,000 include New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and St. Louis. Boston, it might be noted, has recently been informed that the census bureau has established a metropolitan district with a total population of 2,307,897, of which, however, only 781,188 are within the Boston city limits.

England, Germany, Russia, Japan and India each have two cities of more than 1,000,000, while one each is claimed by Argentina, Egypt, Turkey, Canada, France, Brazil, Australia, Poland, Austria and Mexico.

The cities are respectively Bombay, Calcutta, Berlin, Hamburg, Buenos Aires, Cairo, London, Glasgow, Istanbul, Leningrad, Moscow, Montreal, Osaka, Tokyo, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Sydney, Warsaw, Vienna and Mexico City.

At least ten more are likely to be added to the list as census returns continue to come in. Many cities, such as Birmingham and Liverpool in England, were just on the edge in the previous census.

OHIO WESLEYAN CUTS SALARIES OF FACULTY

DELAWARE, Ohio, Sept. 29 (AP)—Salary decreases averaging approximately 10 per cent have been accepted by the faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University, Dr. Edmund D. Soper, president, announced yesterday.

Approximately $42,000 will be saved through the revisions. Dr Soper said the 1932-33 budget had been planned with a view to restoring the regular salary scale. The faculty members will be reimbursed for the cuts during the next five years if possible.

Trade Union of All Americas Hope of Coming Conference

Practicability and Form of Such an Organization to Be One of Chief Discussions—All Obstacles to Inter-American Business to Be Studied

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—A trade organization embracing all of the American republics may result from the Pan-American Commercial Conference which will assemble here a week from today for an eight-day session.

The form and practicability of such an organization is to be one of the subjects of particular study at the conference, it was learned today. A unified American trade organization will be the object of only one of the many studies which the conference will make into different means for promoting trade between the American republics. In the opinion of the organizers of the conference it will provide the "most intensive and comprehensive study which probably has ever been given to the question of trade and commerce among the American republics."

The intense interest of all the participating countries in the forthcoming session, and the desire of each to see it achieve notable results, is indicated by the announcement from the Pan American Union that the government of every American republic is to be represented by official delegates.

"The fundamental purpose of the conference," said an announcement from the union, "is to consider all obstacles, direct and indirect, that tend to hinder commerce and the measures that may be adopted to promote trade between the American republics. Consequently, all the topics contained in the program involve problems that might be construed to constitute barriers to the free and rapid movement of trade.

"Any advance that may be made in the solution of these problems would represent a step forward in the promotion of inter-American commerce, inasmuch as it would tend to strengthen trade and relieve it of present hindrances."

Of outstanding importance in connection with trade promotion, it was pointed out, is the idea of general or special economic agreements; and this subject will be considered from the standpoint of measures which may be taken to secure the adoption of such agreements, either general conventions for the development of commerce or special agreements between two or more states, by the republics of the American continent.

As to the method by which chambers of commerce and similar trade bodies throughout the Americas could coöperate in the interval between commercial conferences and in the consideration and study of questions which might arise and which had not been treated at the conferences, it was said that national groups could gather information, the dissemination of which by the central office, would "go far toward placing the various commercial organizations of the American nations in a well-informed position in regard to the expressions of opinion of associations in other countries."

LIMA CELEBRATES CENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 29—This city celebrated last week its one hundredth anniversary. Gayly decorated floats showed the progress that had been achieved since 1831, and the presence of 26 Shawnee Indians with full regalia lent color to the celebration. When the pioneers stopped here among the Shawnee Indians, it was decided to name the village Lima after the Peruvian capital.

RICH RICHARD says:—
The spendthrift seldom gets ahead — or even a footing.
For more of Rich Richard's sayings, call or write for his Almanack
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6 Park Sq., Boston
Interest Begins Oct. 1

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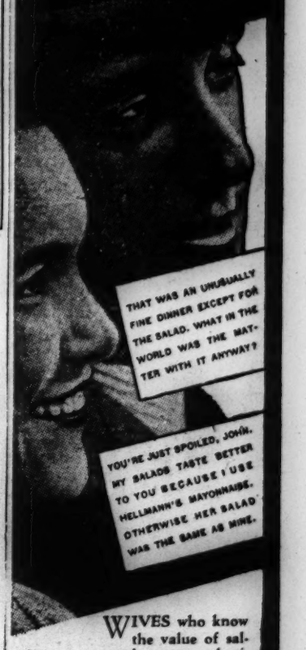
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FIRE PREVENTION WEEK OCTOBER 4TH TO 10
Thoughtful people throughout the United States will again observe Fire Prevention Week, as suggested by the President in his annual proclamation.
This year October 4th ushers it in. Commercial, civic, social and other organizations will hold appropriate meetings. Millions of school children will take part.
You can make a definite contribution to Fire Prevention Week by increasing your efforts to safeguard your own home and business.
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has always been an active factor in Fire Prevention Week—through the National Board of Fire Underwriters and other organizations, and through its local agents in all states.
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VERMONT APPLE HARVEST KEEPS FARMERS BUSY

Growers Adopt Various Methods of Handling and Marketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Busy farmhands in many of Vermont's orchards are now gathering in their crops of McIntosh apples. Deep rosy colored fruits these are, reddened in the sun of September days, and made firm by the cool frosty nights; an advantage which Vermont growers have over those in states farther South and West.

After these apples are gathered, they must be sorted out according to size Methods of sizing vary with different growers, some taking out only those under 2½ inches, while others, in packing, face their containers with medium-sized apples, and then put in all sizes ranging from 2½ inches up to the largest.

Some commission men require this in order that they may sell single barrels to small fruit merchants, who, in turn, get more apples from one barrel and can sell the various sizes for different prices. Then, there are still other growers, whose buyers prefer only one size in a barrel. This, they say, increases the number of barrels to a slight extent because of greater volume.

Individual Labels Used

Each grower has his own individual label with the minimum size, variety and grade marked in plain leters on the heading. and to make the fruit look attractive in the package, a green or blue paper liner is used by many in packing their fancy and first quality apples. This makes the red apples show up well when the containers are opened.

The barrel is the standard container for the Vermont McIntosh. In fact, many New York buyers have come to associate the fine flavor of eastern apples with the barrel package. At least 85 per cent of the crop is thus packed with a greater percentage of the remainder being placed in bushel baskets of the straight side and flat bottom type. Others are marketed in cartons.

In a visit to 10 or 12 of Vermont's larger orchards this summer, Prof. M. B. Cummings of Burlington found that several growers preferred to pack their McIntosh apples in cartons or packages smaller than the barrel. But the New York market demanded the barrel, consequently they were compelled to ship that way.

Many cars of these apples are sold to the commission merchants as soon as picked, but Vermont apples do not bring as good prices in the fall as they do later in the season. They have not ripened enough in November, consequently they do not have their best flavor, and McIntosh apples from other sections of the country are on the market at that time, because of their earlier ripening, and must be sold then.

Stored for Holiday Market

There is an increased tendency to store a portion of the crop on the farm in Vermont until near the holiday season, but most of the growers store in New York storage plants and pay for extra cartage and costs. This plan of marketing has been forced upon many Vermont growers this season because of the lack of demand at the present time.

One of the reasons for getting good prices for fruit this year was in shipping the apples as soon as they are picked. Then they are hard and do not bruise easily. The fruit is usually sold directly to the consumer and shipped by parcel post or express.

It is approximated that the crop of McIntosh apples alone in this State will run about 300,000 bushels this season, but there are immense orchards of other kinds as well. Among the largest of these are the 600-acre Everett Orchards at Bennington with 40,000 trees; Buxton orchards at Middletown Springs with 180 acres and 18,000 trees; the McRae orchards at Castleton with 200 acres and 13,000 trees; the Connecticut Valley orchards at Westminster with 135 acres and 11,000 trees and the orchards of the Vermont Apple Company at Grand Isla with 215 acres and 10,000 trees.

These with many other smaller orchards make a grand total of 325,443 trees for the State, planted over 4962 acres of land, and valued at about $2,000,000.

DRY LAW REPEAL UNSOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A "visiting campaign" conducted recently by the Erie County Woman's Christian Temperance Union throughout the county proves that the average person does not want to see the prohibition amendment repealed, it was disclosed by Mrs. Nora Lang Wicks, president of the county organization, at its annual convention in East Aurora.

It's Apple Harvest Time in Vermont



MODERN METHODS OF PACKING AND MARKETING MAKE FAMOUS McINTOSHES MORE PROFITABLE

Theaters

"Trial by Jury," "Pinafore"

Colonial Theater—The Civic Light Opera Company presents a double Gilbert and Sullivan bill, beginning Sept. 28, 1931, consisting of "Trial by Jury," with this cast:

The Learned Judge ..... Frank Moulan
Foreman of the Jury .... Herbert Waterous
Defendant ..... Howard Marsh
Counsel ..... Allen Waterous
Usher ..... William Danforth
Plaintiff ..... Ruth Altman

followed by "H. M. S. Pinafore," with this cast:

Sir Joseph Porter ..... Frank Moulan
Captain Corcoran ..... Allen Waterous
Ralph Rackstraw ..... Howard Marsh
Dick Deadeye ..... William Danforth
Bill Bobstay ..... Herbert Waterous
Josephine ..... Ruth Altman
Little Buttercup ..... Fay Templeton
Hebe ..... Ethel Clark

Generous fare, ably offered, and accepted with enthusiasm by an audience which filled the house. "Trial by Jury" is one of those early efforts of the Savoy twins which seldom come to the American stage. Since legal procedure changes slowly, Gilbert's satire still seems pointed after more than half a century. Indeed, to anybody who has ever attended a court session or a legislative hearing, the inattentiveness of judge and jury will seem less satire than realism. Otherwise, the piece is, of course, robust extravaganza, and it was played with gusto. The score, it is true, sounded a little thin in spots, but for the most part the true Sullivan wit was in evidence. Messrs. Marsh, Danforth and Moulan were conspicuously in the spirit of the thing. Miss Altman caught the right note of mocking fun. The ensemble went off with appropriate dash.

The revival of "Pinafore" was made momentous by the reappearance of Miss Fay Templeton as Little Buttercup. Her performance was at once a joy to the onlooker and a lesson to aspiring comedi-ennes in its effectively economical use of gesture, in the artful drooping of the eyelids, in the expressive employment of nuance in a voice still pleasing after these many years. Mr. Danforth again distinguished himself by the finish of his work as Dick Deadeye. Mr. Marsh sang excellently well. Mr. Moulan, surprisingly, relied too much on understatement and thus failed to make the most of a "fat" part. Both the Messrs. Waterous were a little tentative. The orchestra was ragged at times, and there was not always complete agreement between singers and instrumentalists. No doubt these shortcomings will be remedied with further performances.

Boston Stage Notes

The Professional Players will open their season at the Plymouth next Monday evening with Pirandello's puzzle of human personality, "As You Desire Me," with Judith Anderson in the principal part.

On the same evening, the Stratford Players begin at the Tremont a two weeks' engagement in Shakespearean repertory. The bills for the first week are: Monday, "The Merry Wives;" Tuesday, "Lear;" Wednesday matinée, "A Winter's Tale;" Wednesday evening, "The Taming of the Shrew;" Thursday, "Measure for Measure;" Friday, "As You Like It;" Saturday matinée, "King Henry IV," Part I; Saturday evening, "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Also on Oct. 5, the Gilbert and Sullivan bill at the Colonial will be changed to "The Pirates of Penzance," and Al Jolson will come into the Shubert with "The Wonder Bar."

One more opening is scheduled for next week: Arthur Byron in "Five-Star Final," melodrama of tabloid newspaper methods, at the Wilbur Oct. 7.

"Meet My Sister," musical comedy, is in its final week at the Shubert.

The Theater Guild will begin its season at the Colonial Oct. 19, with Rachel Crothers's comedy, "As Husbands Go."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, begins its fifty-first season in Symphony Hall, Oct. 9. The Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon concerts start Oct. 11, with Kreisler. On that evening, Branson de Cou begins a series of three travel pictures, with "Motoring Through England and Scotland" as his first topic.

L. A. S.

MAYFLOWER AGAIN FOR SALE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—For the sixth time the Navy Department has offered the Mayflower, former presidential yacht, for sale. Sealed bids will be opened Oct. 15. Previous bids were rejected because of failure to comply with the conditions of sale, or because the amounts offered were considered insufficient.

Harvard Enrolls Record Number

Enrolment at Harvard yesterday showed a total registration of 7905 as compared with 7879 for last fall, setting a new record for the opening date of the academic year. The college itself with 3255 men enrolled, shows an increase of 16 per cent.

Fifteen special students were registered, and while most of the schools showed an increase, the Law School experienced a decrease of 23 with a total of 1511. This reduction is in accord with the new restrictive policy on applications. A loss of 45 students is also reported in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, where a total of 866 registrations compares with 911 last year.

At the Business School 1065 were recorded, an increase of 20, while the Theological School figures, given out at University Hall last night showed a decrease of 25.

This is purely a technical decrease, and arises from the change in the method of recording registrants. Only students taking full time work at this school are counted while in past years extension students and those affiliated with other schools were included. The figures for this year in the various branches of the college show very little actual change.

Stimulation Sought Of Scrap Iron Trade

Plans are under consideration in the American scrap iron industry to stimulate the export trade and probably to form an export scrap iron corporation under the Webb-Pomerene Law with export dealers as participants, who would generally share in such export orders as materialized. Preliminary steps in the direction of such action were explained to members of the Boston Chapter, Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, at its first meeting of the 1931-32 season by Mr. Benjamin Schwartz, director-general of the national organization.

Data received by the institute, said Mr. Schwartz, indicates the importance of scrap iron to foreign firms who apparently desire American sources of supply. New England firms are especially interested in exports, because high freight rates frequently bar them from American markets, it was brought out. Movements of scrap in barges by water is of increasing importance, particularly to Bridgeport, Sparrows Point and other seaboard consuming points.

Coöperation between the chapters of the institute has worked out satisfactorily, it was shown, and the Pittsburgh Chapter's committee has voluntarily inspected rejected cars of scrap in that district for members of other chapters too far away to arrange inspection themselves.

SCHOOL LINKED TO CHARACTER IN CONNECTICUT

(Continued from Page 1)

schools and junior high schools; a course conducted by Mrs. Colton at the Connecticut State Normal School held at Yale University; the establishment of a character education committee in the Connecticut Congress of Parents and Teachers' Associations with the director of the bureau as chairman; lectures in the subject carrying full credit at Yale; and coöperation with other state departments and organizations.

In Norwalk, the problem was one of delinquency among boys who had left home and had either gone to work or were idle. This condition was met when the Norwalk Board of Education made an appropriation for the development of a school program in guidance and training this year. Employers of labor also have come to understand better the problem of adjusting youths to jobs and are helping to find boys work for which they are fitted and in which they will be happy.

In Stratford, the problem has been to find proper after-school environment and activities for the daughters of working fathers and mothers. As the result of a study of the situation, a girls' club was formed which has grown considerably and in which all of its members are engaged in self-chosen activities. The Board of Education recently voted to open any or all schools for recreational activities, with the community providing leadership for the groups using the school buildings.

The Connecticut Board of Education has developed the program so effectively within a brief time that educators in other states, particularly Massachusetts, are following it with great interest and with an eye open to adopting it in their own states The committee appointed in Massachusetts, to consider the various projects in character education being undertaken throughout the country, recently wrote to Mrs. Colton that, of all the projects studied, the one in Connecticut was felt to be the most interesting.

Mrs. Colton believes that before the end of the five-year period many other states will have come to the realization of the possibilities for character formation and development which are at hand for those who care to make use of them. Through her experience in sociological reforms, over a period of years, Mrs. Colton has built up the conviction that only through reemphasis upon spiritual values can these reforms be accomplished and that, moreover, such a reëmphasis must begin in childhood.

FORMER EMPLOYEES OPEN KNITTING MILL

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—The goodwill, patents, patterns and drawings of the Lamb Knitting Machine Company of this city, which was taken over a year ago by the Chicopee Savings Bank, have been taken over by four former employees. The new corporation will be known as the Lamb Knitting Machine Corporation.

Mr. Charles H. Usher, for 20 years a plant official, has been named president. New machinery is being installed and business will be resumed soon.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS DECLINE

LONDON, Sept. 29—Stocks of crude rubber in London on Sept. 25 totaled 80,055 tons, a decrease of 993 tons from the preceding week. Liverpool stocks totaled 54,779 tons, a decrease of 245 tons from the preceding week.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

School Chances In Boston Listed

Working men and women in Boston, who wish to better their positions through education, have excellent opportunities to do so in Greater Boston schools, as pointed out in a booklet issued recently by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange.

The booklet, entitled "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston for Working Men and Women," describes day and evening classes and home study courses available in public and private schools, and states the price for each course.

The subjects listed are many. Among them are art and music, classic languages and English, literature and public speaking, philosophy and religious education. There are also others on automotive, civil, electrical, mechanical and structural engineering. Still others are available in commerce, law, natural science, mathematics, geography, history and government.

A description of each school offering courses in Greater Boston is also contained in the booklet, which may be obtained at the Educational Exchange headquarters in Cambridge.

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WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

FAR EASTERN MISSION STUDY IS UNDERTAKEN

Group of Laymen's Foreign Mission Leave for 10-Months' Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Headed by Dr. Frederic Woodward, dean of the faculties of the University of Chicago, a group of commissioners of the Laymen's Foreign Missions inquiry left here on board the steamship Aquitania of the Cunard Line today on their way to India, China and Japan. Dr. Woodward is vice-chairman of the group, which is interdenominational and includes educators, clergymen, business men and workers in other fields.

The commissioners, who are scheduled to arrive in Bombay Oct. 23, expect to pass about 10 months in the Far East studying and appraising facts on foreign missions gathered recently by field workers of the Institute of Social and Religious Research.

Dr. William Ernest Hocking, of Harvest University, chairman of the commission, is already in London. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, a member of the party who left here today, said that the purpose of the survey was to aid laymen in taking a more active and intelligent part in foreign mission work.

Sponsors of the study have expressed the hope that the report of the commission "will mark nothing less than the beginning of a new creative era in the initiative, intelligent participation and effective leadership of laymen in the world mission of Christ," he said. Dr. Barbour said that the group represented seven denominations, Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal and Northern Baptist churches.

Other members of the commission are: Mrs. Hocking; Dr. Arlo A. Brown, president of Drew University; Dr. Charles Phillips Emerson, of the University of Indiana; Dr. Henry S. Houghton, of the University of Iowa; Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford College; Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Church, New York City; Mr. Albert L. Scott, of New York City; Mr. Harper Sibley, lawyer and business man of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Harper Sibley, Dr. Henry C. Taylor of Burlington, Vt.; Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. Edgar H. Betts, of Troy, N. Y., and Mr. H. R. Bowler, of New York City, secretary of the commission.

WIGGIN REPORTS TIDES OF TRADE RISING HIGHER

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee referred in the closing paragraph of its report, which read: "We, therefore, conclude by urging most earnestly upon all governments concerned that they lose no time in taking the necessary measures for bringing about such conditions as will allow financial operations to bring to Germany—and thereby the world—sorely needed assistance."

These things—lower reparations, lower interallied debts, lower tariffs and rapprochement between France and Germany—he repeated, are what the committee had in view when it called for removal of barriers in the way of "free circulation of money and goods."

Although the committee was enjoined by agreement with France from mentioning reparations, Mr. Wiggin did not hesitate to use that word in his informal discussion. It was reparations which the report alluded to when it suggested that "international payments to be made by Germany will not be such as to imperil the maintenance of its financial stability."

Situation in Germany

The reduction of interallied debts and the reduction of tariffs must now be made before Germany's short-term credits can be turned into long-term credits, thereby relieving the strain upon the country's financial structure and restoring confidence in its credit, Mr. Wiggin admitted, but refused to become involved in a discussion of how this might be accomplished.

Heading the largest bank in the world, Mr. Wiggin has been known in the past for the caution with which he has spoken for publication. Upon his return from Europe upon all previous occasions he has always had "nothing to say," but this morning he talked freely with news representatives who met him when the boarding cutter reached quarantine. He met the press representatives alone.

In answer to the first question that was asked him, which related to the international gold situation, he gave out a prepared statement which read as follows:

"The business depression is world-wide. Normal business conditions will not prevail in the United States until there is purchasing power in Europe, South America and Asia and until Europe—and particularly England and Germany—can function normally. England and Germany have already taken vigorous action, but they need the help of the rest of the world and particularly of the United States and France.

Concentration of Gold

"The gold of the world is concentrated in few hands. The extension of credit is necessary, but credit alone is not enough, nor can adequate credit be given under existing conditions. In my judgment, an adequate program for reviving confidence and for establishing a sound basis for credit is contained in the report of the Basel committee. I believe that prompt action along the lines of this report will speedily turn the course of world affairs so that the necessary credit to other nations can be extended and the United States again do business as usual."

In the informal discussion which followed, Mr. Wiggin talked more freely. The earmarking of gold for foreign creditors on a larger scale than has ever before taken place in the New York market, he thought, was a "good thing." It tended to have the same effect as an actual distribution of gold among the nations of the world, he said.

"You remember the story of the boy who played marbles better than anyone else," he remarked. "Pretty soon he had all the marbles and there was no one else to play with. Well, pretty soon there wouldn't be any more gold if it continued to concentrate in the hands of one or two nations."

"That has rather wide implications," one of the press correspondents remarked. "Do you think France has learned the lesson your story suggests?"

"I don't want to become too involved in a discussion of gold," Mr. Wiggin replied. "I would rather leave that to those who are more expert in that particular specialty."

Franco-German Move Helps

"Do you think the Franco-German rapprochement reported in this morning's papers is a step in the direction pointed out in your committee's report?" Mr. Wiggin was asked.

"Yes, I do," he responded. "That and the proposed meeting in Washington, both economically and humanly, are steps in the right direction. The visit of Secretary of State Stimson with various foreign ministers was another good move. All of these activities are heading in the right direction."

Mr. Wiggin said it had been his first experience in international public service, and that he had enjoyed it.

"It was hard work," he added. "All members of the committee concentrated upon their job and applied themselves from the start. I trust our efforts have merely set the ball rolling in the right direction and that there will be other meetings that go a great deal further as the result of our recommendations."

The Franco-German economic agreement, he recalled, was not the result of the report of his committee, but had been postponed in order that the committee might make its survey and recommendations. He expressed the belief that there was developing a fundamental feeling between France and Germany that they must end their political and economic rivalry and coöperate for the restoration of international prosperity.

CHILE TO BORROW AT BANK FOR RELIEF

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Chilean Goverment today completed its plans for aiding the unemployed by invoking the provisions of a law which would allow the central bank to loan up to 80 per cent of its capital and reserves to the state.

It was estimated that 58,000,000 pesos would be forthcoming for immediate outlay for public works at a flat rate of 3 pesos a day for workers.

LEAGUE INVOKED AS AID IN BOOK DISSEMINATION

World Librarians Stress Value of Reading for Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELTENHAM, Eng.—Harnessing the machinery of the League of Nations to bring about closer coöperation in the exchange of books between libraries of different countries was proposed at the third annual meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations which ended its sessions here recently.

Dr. William M. Bishop of the University of Michigan, elected president of the federation at the closing session, urged such a step.

Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Italy, the United States and Great Britain were the nations represented at the conference. The librarian of the League of Nations was also present, and was one of the speakers.

What was for many years ridiculed by village wits as "the miserable box of books" has now grown into a branch library system whereby 2,000,000 works are at the disposal of the humblest student in the most remote hamlet or farm in England, at no other expense than the payment of postage.

A discussion of the special need for wise selection of books to be used by manual workers was led by Dr. Marcel Godet, of Berne, Switzerland. It was emphasized that in times of unemployment the need for inspirational reading was particularly great.

The officers elected, in addition to Dr. Bishop, were: Honorable president, Dr. Isak Collijn, Royal Library, Stockholm; vice-presidents, Mr. Arundel Esdaile, secretary, British Museum, and Dr. Marcel Godet, directeur de la Bibliothèque Nationale Suisse, Berne; honorable vice-presidents, M. Leicht, Italy; Dr. H. A. Kruss, director-general, Prussian State Library; M. Henri Lemaitre, president, Association of French Librarians; secretary, Dr. T. P. Sevensma, librarian of the League of Nations.

BORAH DEFENDS SILVER AS AID TO PROSPERITY

High Farm Tariffs Also Proposed in Furthering Trade Revival

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 29 (AP)—A return of world-wide prosperity, in the expressed opinion of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, is dependent in part on restoration of silver as the world's monetary standard.

A reduction of armaments and reparations, revision of the Versailles Peace Treaty and elimination of government bureaus which, he said, tended to "destroy the character of American business," also were outlined by him as necessary steps before prosperity can be restored.

Deflated monetary values have closed to the American farmer great markets in the East, and demonitization of silver has reduced nearly 75 per cent the purchasing power of more than one-half the human race, he asserted here last night.

Outlining his program for prosperity, Mr. Borah turned to agriculture.

"We are just as far from the solution of the farm problem as we were in 1928," he said. He saw the debenture as "one of the essential factors in restoring prosperity to the agricultural areas," but discounted either the debenture, the equalization plan or any other plan as a remedy that "alone will aid the cause."

Protective tariffs should be extended to farm regions as well as of those of industry, he maintained.

Were it not for tariff "favors" the New England states "would be nothing more than a bleak and barren waste at the present time," he declared.

Senator Borah foresaw in reduced wages a "wave of fear over the workingman" which, he said, would "paralyze his purchasing power."

TO REMAIN ON GOLD STANDARD

BANGKOK, Siam, Sept. 29 (AP)—The currency of Siam will remain on the gold standard but quotations of gold exchange will be taken from New York instead of London, it was officially announced today.

Smoky Mountain Park Becomes Laboratory for Natural Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is not only growing in importance as a mecca for tourists and recreationists, but the dedication of the area as a national park is attracting considerable attention to the floral, arboreal, animal and bird life.

The making of the national park has renewed the interest of students in the area. The Great Smokies constitute one of the best laboratories for research in the nation, because of their primitive nature. Establishment of the national park gives assurance of the preservation of this condition.

For a number of years, or since 1927, parties from the Chicago Academy of Science and the University of Chicago have made a habit of annual pilgrimages to the Great Smokies for observation. A recent field party makes the following report:

"More than 300 small mammals were collected, among them such interesting forms having northern affinities as redback, cloudland and Lemming mice, and the red squirrel. Others were typically southeastern forms, such as the rice rat, golden mouse and white-footed deer mouse. Marmots, chipmunks, cottontails, pine mice and flying squirrels which are found over eastern United States were also taken.

"The bird life was also very interesting. Mr. Komerek was fortunate enough to witness part of the courtship performance of a wild turkey; the drumming of the ruffed grouse and the screaming call of pileate woodpecker were heard very commonly, as both species were abundant. Many birds were observed, including such northern forms as the winter wren, Carolina junco, golden-crowned kinglet, olive-sided flycatcher and red crossbill.

"A large collection of about 1000 specimens of reptiles and amphibians was made. Salamanders were exceedingly abundant, and Messrs. Komorek and Necker collected over 200 specimens in 20 feet of one little mountain stream. Altogether, about 20 species of reptiles and amphibians were secured in the area."

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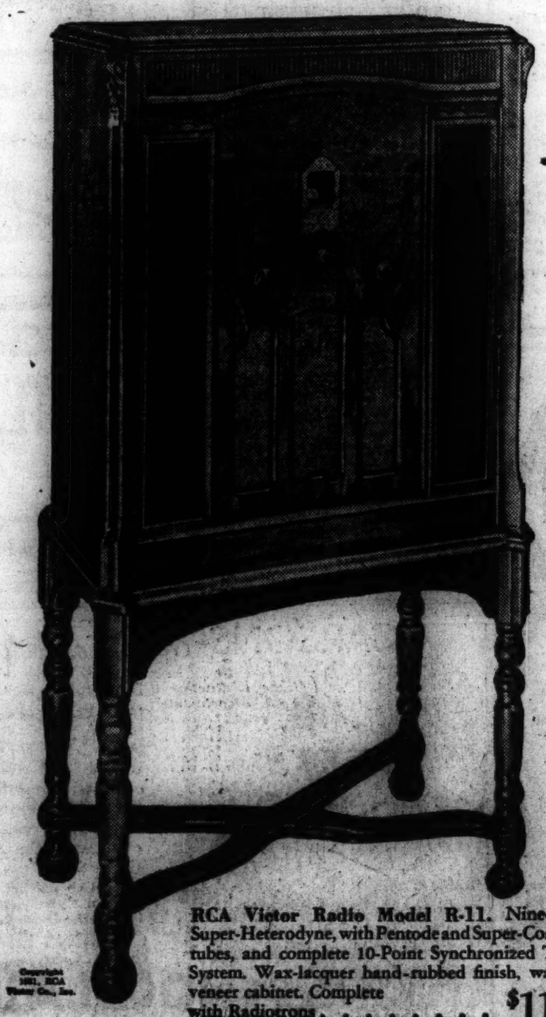
RCA Victor Radio Model R-55. Ten-tube De Luxe Super-Heterodyne with Pentode and Super-control tubes and complete 10-point Synchronized Tone System. Walnut cabinet with doors. Hand-rubbed wax-lacquer finish. Complete with Radiotrons $178

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Three new models introduce the most sweeping improvement in radio made in years—an exclusive 10-point system that means finer tone, truer tone and longer life

This year—*buy radio from the back!* Look beyond the price tag—look beyond mere surface appearance—look for *visible evidence* that you're getting what you pay for!

Look into the back of these handsome, hand-finished introductory models and you'll see why any model in the 1932 RCA Victor line gives you more for your money!

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And having looked—listen! To tone that sets a new peak in life-like reproduction! To sensitivity sharp as a needle point! To range that gives you everything on the air—all the $70,000,000 worth of radio broadcast yearly—whether from New York or California!

Yes—see these sets—and hear them. For they're the *first* in a whole new RCA Victor line—with a model for every home, every budget. A line of radios and radio phonographs, with the exclusive, new Synchronized Tone System, at prices from $37.50 to $995! RCA Victor Co., Inc., "Radio Headquarters," Camden, N. J. *A Radio Corporation of America Subsidiary.*

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NATIONAL PLAN ON EMPLOYMENT UNDER INQUIRY

Meeting of Committee at Chicago Scans Many Recommendations

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—A note of hopefulness that a national plan for meeting the unemployment emergency, to give work and not a dole and be both practicable and acceptable to majority interests, would soon be evolved was sounded yesterday after the unemployment committee of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief concluded its first day's meeting here.

This was the substance of an informal statement made to the press at the end of the meeting, held behind closed doors, by Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago banker, who heads the committee. The meeting continues for anpther day or longer.

While details of the discussions were withheld, Mr. Wheeler said the committee had begun an appraisal of the hundreds of plans for unemployment relief submitted from all parts of the country. It is hoped out of all the suggestions to agree on certain fundamentals on which a national plan could be built.

Confidence that something constructive would be formulated was prevalent throughout the meeting, Mr. Wheeler said. He was thoroughly convinced after the day's discussions, he said, that there never was a time when industry itself was more desirous of leading the way out of the valley, or when labor was more desirous of coöperating with industry to this end. Out of these two things alone, he said, great good should come.

The committee meeting here is to take its recommendations to Washington to the main group. Until then, Mr. Wheeler said, no details of its work will be formally made public.

The Washington organization was represented at the meeting by Mr. Fred C. Croxton, assistant to Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of relief. Others present included Mr. Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company and formerly chairman of the Federal Farm Board; Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chicago financier and manufacturer and one-time chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Mr. W. Rufus Abbott of Chicago, Col. W. A. Starrett of New York, and Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The final action of the day was the appointment of three sub-committees to go over carefully all details of the most constructive plans which had been chosen from the mass of those discussed by the committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Award of contracts totaling $28,019,000 on 462 projects was reported to the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief last week.

The organization said today public and semi-public works contracts awarded since December, 1930, total $2,490,945,000.

States Display Activity In Public Welfare Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—An increasing trend toward state participation in public welfare work for the coming winter was noted today by Mr. Frank Bane, recently appointed executive director of the American Association of Public Welfare Officials.

The association is one of the agencies coöperating actively with the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief in perfecting plans for the mobilization of resources and administration. Last year, Mr. Bane said, relief efforts were largely individual and private.

This year, so far, five important states have planned state-wide public welfare. Those he named were New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Virginia. All of these except Virginia, Mr. Bane pointed out, have called or plan to call special sessions of their legislators for the purpose of providing and organizing relief for the coming winter.

This increase in state participation in relief does not mean that local or individual efforts will be diminished, Mr. Bane declared. There is a growing realization, he said, that the relief problem can only be met by the fullest development of individual, local, state and federal facilities. He added that he did not mean by the latter, a federal appropriation, however.

'Reds' Riot in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 29 (AP)—After a clash between police and 2000 Communists, who stormed the City Hall in a protest against unemployment, seven men were jailed for rioting today and three policemen were injured. The disturbance started when the City Council refused to hear a delegation of the Unemployed Workers Association last night, and ejected the delegation's leader from the council chamber.

Akron Up 9 Hours On Fourth Flight

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 29 (AP)—The United States airship Akron tied up at its dock at 7:52 p. m. yesterday, after a nine-hour cruise, the longest test flight since it was turned over to the navy a week ago. The flight was made without apparent incident.

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl ordered the ship up at 10:44 a. m., in the fourth of five scheduled test flights

The airship was sent through a series of maneuvers designed to determine turning radius. Prior to the flight it had been given speed and control tests.

Cruising northward, the Akron appeared over Cleveland shortly after noon and then headed out over Lake Erie, where it maneuvered for more than an hour.

"Bumpy" air conditions had forced abandonment of the tests during the morning, and at 3 p. m. Commander Rosendahl pointed the ship southward toward Akron again, where an hour later he resumed the tests.

Gov. George White of Ohio was a passenger again yesterday. He made his initial flight on the aerial scouting cruiser last night.

The navy requires that the turning radius of the ship must not be more than 3500 feet.

It is expected the next flight of the Akron will start some time Wednesday. There will also be a test for speed and a 48-hour flight.

In the next flight the inspection board will collect data on the speed at which the ship ascends and descends under different loads.

It must be able to fly around storms, developing a top speed of 84 miles an hour, they pointed out. It must be able to climb rapidly, and be held aloft only by the lifting power of the control surfaces and the engines. Three more test flights are planned for the ship.

POLICE CHIEFS SEEK INTERNATIONAL CODE

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—The International Police Congress, attended by 27 American police chiefs and inspectors, opened today with the intention of establishing an international clearing house to trap criminals.

The congress hoped to unify identification systems and work out wireless exchanges of photographs and records. The American delegation is headed by Mr. John A. Leach, deputy police commissioner of New York.

German Economic Conditions Provide Dry Tinder for Spark Of Soviet Communist Steel

Low Wages, High Taxes, Scarcity of Work Make Fertile Ground for Soviet Seed—Common Sense of German Worker Called Best Safeguard

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Second of fifteen articles

GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Unsettled conditions in Germany and Moscow's success in profiting by them have resulted in the Communist Party becoming the third strongest of 14 parties in the Reich. Its following in the German Reichstag numbers 77 out of a total of 577 deputies.

At the Reichstag elections last fall 4,600,000 votes were cast for the Communists, compared with 8,500,000 for the Socialists. It is estimated that today a little less than one-third of the German working class has Communist leanings.

Severe hardships to a great extent are responsible for driving the steady, thrifty and orderly German workman into this trend of thought. Wages are low and attempts are continually being made to lower them still more. In the last year several waves of wages cutting passed over the country, leaving millions of workmen in despair.

Moreover, taxes are high and start far below the tax-free limit of many other countries. And they have been heavily increased in the past year.

Prices were slow in adjusting themselves to the lowering of wages. Many of them are kept up by nigh import tariffs.

Unemployment climbed to 5,000,000 in the past winter, and is expected to soar to 7,000,000 in this.

Doles are paid consecutively for only 12 months. If by then no work is found, the jobless must ask the community to support them. Doles have been lowered by the emergency decrees of the present Government and now scarcely suffice to provide for the most urgent needs. And further deprivations are foreshadowed by the Government's relief plans.

Socialists Face Dilemna

For various reasons, the Social Democratic Party, the old established Labor Party in this country, cannot do much to bring relief to the masses. This party played a considerable part in establishing democracy in Germany at the end of the war.

Since then, anti-democratic and anti-parliamentary forces have gained so much ground that the Socialists believe that if the present Government falls, it will be succeeded by some very autocratic Government and that the downfall of the Republican régime might even follow.

To prevent this the Socialists are supporting the present Government, even when, in its attempt to save the country from financial collapse, it resorts to measures which are regarded by the working class as wholly anti-social. Many Socialists workmen consequently have become embittered and they have gone over to Communism.

Thus, four factors appear to be responsible for the growth of the Communist movement in Germany. They are: Economic and social distress; the policy of the Socialist Party; the condition of unrest in general and—Moscow.

Moscow has done everything in its power to profit by conditions and has cleverly masked its moves by giving them a mantle of harmlessness.

The Proletarian Freethinkers Association, for instance, is not ostensibly Communist so much as a haven for all who are dissatisfied with the churches.

The Communist women's organizations make a great show of defending the rights of women. There are Communist clubs for photographers, for radio fans, for students. But all these organizations pursue in reality only one goal—to make their members good Communists.

Class Antipathy Encouraged

In the sports clubs they are drilled for class fighting in the word's most literal meaning. In the photography section they learn to take biased propaganda pictures of the working class. In the radio club they tune in to Moscow. All these roads lead, sometimes by devious routes, to a glorification of conditions in Soviet Russia.

And yet it is scarcely possible to imagine a Soviet Germany. This country is not Russia. It is organized in a wholly different way. Moreover, the Communists do not enjoy the support of influential and wealthy sections such as, for instance, the National Socialists do.

If the Communists started a revolution they would have a large and influential majority against them. Even so, some think, they might ride into power after an unsuccessful régime by the Nazis. But as conditions are now, it seems safe to say that they could take over the Government permanently only with the aid of the Soviet Red Army.

Nevertheless the Communists are an indirect danger as they help to maintain political unrest. They are continually engaged in street fights with the Nazis and, of late, their attitude toward the police has become very ugly. Moreover, they greatly weaken the Socialist Party and in doing so, they weaken the stanchest supporter of the democratic, parliamentary, republican régime.

"Red" Growth Seen

Recent elections in Brunswick showed that they are still growing, as they gained 25 per cent in that state. But the failure of the Prussian referendum for a dissolution of the Diet was a definite setback.

The great bulwark against Communism in this country is the common sense of the average German workman. He may complain, he may feel very much embittered toward conditions in general, but he generally comes to the conclusion that radical means, though appearing ofttimes very alluring, cannot bring relief.

The fact that the majority of the German working class has remained level-headed and disciplined in the face of a lost war, inflation, sinking wages, climbing taxes, growing unemployment, bank crashes, closing of savings banks, reduced unemployment benefits and has remained calm under the very hard rule of the present Government, is the best guarantee that Moscow will angle in vain.

FRANCE HAILS TRADE MOVES WITH GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

eventually of all neighboring countries.

The wisdom of the French statesmen in refraining at Berlin from discussing such questions as reparations and disarmaments is universally applauded, and most of the newspapers point out that the new permanent committee cannot deal with these or other political questions.

The new international organ is considered as a governmental committee authorized only to make suggestions concerning the private industry of both countries and consequently without authority to discuss reparations, which are both political and broadly international in scope and significance. Neither is the committee authorized to recommend long or medium term credits.

The most valuable feature of the committee is thought to be its permanency. It affords, for the first time, a medium through which French and German industry can work out an enduring plan of collaboration.

Advance in Relations

It is emphasized that the new committee is not a customs union, but that it may be able to lower some customs barriers between France and Germany. It is not designed to be directed against the trade of any other country, not even of England, which since abandonment of the gold standard, is able to indulge in more or less involuntary "dumping" of British goods on the continent.

Although definite results of the Berlin visit are not considered great, it is generally agreed in France that the mere fact that such conversations could be engaged in in an atmosphere of mutual good will and without disagreeable incidents marks some advance in Franco-German relations.

Memories of Dr. Gustav Stresemann evoked by the French visit receive a prominent place in the Paris press and the reception of the French ministers by President von Hindenburg made a considerable impression on the average Frenchman.

M. Laval is highly complimented on the skill and tact with which he conducted the conversations. He is expected to show similar qualities on the visit to Washington for which the Berlin excursion is in some respects a preliminary.

Close Link With Cabinet

The French section of the new international committee will be closely linked with the Cabinet. Its chairman will probably be the Undersecretary of National Economy who is attached to the Prime Minister's office and who, like M. Laval, now has his headquarters at the Ministry of the Interior.

The incumbent of this office is M. Claude Joseph Gignoux, who succeeded M. André François-Poncet, when he was appointed French Ambassador to Germany last month. M. François-Poncet has been in charge of preliminary discussions concerning this committee at Berlin and when it begins to function, perhaps within the next fortnight, its French members will be headed by M. François-Poncet's successor, M. Gignoux.

M. Gignoux is a deputy from the department of the Loire and is well known as an economist.

He is editor-in-chief of the newspaper La Journée Industrielle, which commenting on the Berlin visit declares it has undoubtedly had beneficial results, but points out there is still much room for improvement in Franco-German relations, since Sunday's elections in Hamburg resulted in gains for Hitlerites and Communists.

URUGUAYAN DEBT PURCHASE

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Sept. 29 (By U. P.)—President Gabriel T. Terra, speaking at the city of Salto, supported the suggestion that part of Uruguay's gold reserve lying in the Bank of the Republic be used to purchase part of the Uruguayan external debt, which has recently been quoted on foreign stock exchanges at record low figures.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE CLOSED

RHEIMS, France, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Comptoir d'Escompte Bank, the principal industrial bank in this region, closed its doors today. It was founded in 1850.

STUDY TO NOTE NEED OF MORE PUBLIC WORKS

New Relief Committee to Scan Advantages in Further Activity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Whether any further federal public works can be undertaken to the advantage of the present unemployment situation will be considered by a committee just appointed by Mr. Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief.

Mr. James R. Garfield of Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt, was today named chairman of the committee on program of federal public works, which will function as a unit of the President's organization.

Mr. Gifford, making the appointments said: "The committee will concern itself with the general program of public works and its relation to this winter's unemployment problem. The committee will have placed before it the present program of federal, state and local public works. It will consider whether, in its judgment, any further useful federal public works could be undertaken to advantage."

Figures recently announced at the White House show that the Government will have spent $1,550,000,000 by July, 1932, for public works construction and maintenance since the depression began. An expenditure of $787,587,000 is scheduled for 1931 and another of $373,593,000 for the first half of 1932.

The problem which faces the new committee is to decide whether expenditures shall continue at this rate. Officials are agreed that public works construction is one of the most profitable forms of "made work" inasmuch as it employs men without adding to already overstocked supplies of consumption goods. On the other hand, they have encountered unavoidable delays in site selecting, plan drawing and other operations which precede the actual "pick and shovel" stage where they give work to the unemployed.

All the members of the new committee are members of the organization's advisory committee. They are: Mr. William C. Proctor, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Raymond Robins, Brooksville, Fla.; Mr. George Vincent, Greenwich, Conn.; Mr. Rufus Abbott, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Homer Ferguson, Newport News, Va.; Mr. Matthew Woll, Washington, D. C.; Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. John D. Ryan, New York; Mr. Milton Esberg, San Francisco, Calif.; Prof. Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. John P. Tinsley, Worcester, Mass.

Little Increase Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Relief needs here this winter will not be much greater than last, nor will they mount to the estimates imagined by the uninformed, the Chamber of Commerce special relief study committee says. A survey by this committee, which is comprised of leading business men working with representatives of various charitable agencies, covered local employment conditions now, and the future outlook. No member of the committee felt that the increase would exceed 25 per cent and most of them believed it would be under 10 per cent of that of last year.

Road Men Asked To Provide Jobs

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29 (AP)—Members of the American Association of State Highway Officials were told yesterday that their old job was to build good roads as cheaply as possible, but that they should now try to keep as many men as possible employed.

The suggestion was made by Gov. George H. Dern of Utah, who welcomed 300 delegates of the association to their national convention. He also advocated the use of as much hand labor as possible.

Mr. Henry H. Blood, chairman of the Utah Road Commission and president of the association, recommended that the Government increase its highway construction program for next year as a means of offering greater employment.

A policy fixing a fair minimum scale and giving preference to local unskilled labor on federal aid highways next year is acceptable to the bureau of public roads, it was made known by Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, bureau chief, who told the association that thousands of men had been given employment this year in the emergency road-construction program.

Roosevelt Remains Democratic Choice

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Democratic preference continues to put Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt well in the lead among the contenders in his party for the presidential nomination in 1932, according to the results of the fourth of a series of presidential preference polls just completed by Mr. Jesse Isidor Straus, a leading merchant of the country and a Democrat. Mr. Owen D. Young and Mr. Alfred E. Smith, both of whom reside in New York, stand next on the list, with Mr. Newton D. Baker sixth.

Mr. Straus made his latest poll among men listed in the Directory of Directors of every state except New York, and the 1000 replies received came from 46 states, North Dakota alone failing to respond. It gave Governor Roosevelt 405 votes, Mr. Young 288, Mr. Smith 114, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland 88, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas 65, Mr. Newton D. Baker of Ohio 33, Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee 2, Mr. John W. Davis of New York 2, and 1 vote each to Mr. Thomas Heflin and Mr. Will Rogers.

While returns from some states were too meager for significance, Mr. Straus said that, in the main, he regarded the canvass as a reflection of the sentiment of business toward the 1932 candidacy. As in his previous polls, he sought to sound out only Democratic preference, "because it is generally conceded President Hoover will be renominated by the Republicans."

WHEAT-RICE BARTER

Negotiations for barter of 150,000 tons (5,525,000 bushels) of Argentine wheat for 100,000 tons of Brazilian rice, produced in the State of Rio Grande, are understood to be under way.

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THE HOME FORUM

Lavender Windowpanes

BEACON HILL and Stanford Street; a sable swan and a dirty sparrow; lavender windowpanes and a pawn shop—Boston before breakfast, at the end of summer, in this year of progress, 1931.

It is not at all probable, and again it is quite possible, that Mr. Poliovsky, leaning, in his night attire, as far over his narrow window sill as might be considered compatible with his avoirdupois and the twenty feet of space at his disposal, can quote the exact words of Browning; but it is very evident that for him, at any rate, the hillside's dew-pearled, God's in his heaven, and all's right with the world.

The remainder of the ghetto, with the exception of Sammie Brunstein whose irrepressible: "Read all abaht it!" already reverberates from the doorway of the corner drug store, lies hid from the passer-by behind walls of brick and stone. The grimy little heads of the marble players—champions of the alley—rest pillowed somewhere behind those silent casements. The ten-year-olds who shared a greasy pack of cards on the steps of the Mission yesterday afternoon have not awakened to the dawn and life. Not yet from the fruity lanes of Faneuil Hall have trundled forth the wheelbarrow merchants who, twelve hours ago, tempted the hurrying suburbanite with their "nize, fraish melons" and "tomattoes fi' cents the poun.'." Only a flock of pigeons stirs in the cool yard of the State House.

Beacon Street makes no motion. She refuses to turn her head. She may, of course, still sleep; but, if she did not, it would be infra dignitatem to notice the current activity about her or to partake in manner of the common business of getting up. That portion of her which is publishers' offices sags a trifle though almost imperceptibly, under the burden of such superiority, but commits no more flagrant offense than to bare its windows to the sunlight at a questionable hour. Few of the stately houses have been loosed from their summer boltings, and they stare with their purple eyes at the palings of the Public Garden. They regard it very calmly, in a judicious manner, as if to say: "Well, you look like yourself this morning." And the pool smiles back serenely as if proudly aware of the majestic assembly of swan boats motionless on its surface, and the one live, ebony creature burying its tangerine bill in the border prior to hauling its neck up and down in a series of practiced undulations. Ah, they frowned upon the Garden yesterday, these lavender eyes of aristocracy! Can one question the cause? But half a day ago, none but the most intimately acquainted could have pointed out the division between its bounds and the plebeian precincts of the Common.

Limousines and Ford sedans, fancy sport models and delivery wagons, rolled wheel to wheel at the summons of the emerald signal, past the gates of the Ritz-Carlton. Balloons, chestnuts and instantaneous photography flaunted their irresistible charms in the faces of the scurrying, scrambling, crawling, sprawling multitude of human beings doing a hundred things at the same time, in a hundred different ways, to the accompaniment of jests, altercations and ejaculations in a hundred different tongues. Democracy agog and utterly oblivious of everything save itself. The "chorclit ice cream" urchins expanded their territory and covered both sides of Charles Street, displaying their merchandise at the gates of both the Public Garden and the Common; sailors out for a lark found their interest equally divided between a baseball game on one side and a row boat on the other. Only the juvenile citizens of the North End confined their activities to the Common, and that only because of the natatorial nature of those activities and the availability of only one frog pond.

But that was fully twelve hours ago; all the empty surface of sound which simulated congeniality has evaporated with the crowd, and faded like the forgotten echo of the "Evenin' American." Another day has dawned, and with it a clean-washed atmosphere through which the uninhabited width of Charles Street between the two rows of iron railing cleaves a definite line dividing the Public Garden from the Common, the carefully tended canna plants from the ragged dandelion patches; the noble swan from the scratching, hungry sparrows.

The newsboys' reveille has pierced through Bowdoin Square, through Green and Tremont Streets, and wakes the slumbering occupants of the green. Curious rolls of newspaper lying on the grass wrinkle into still more grotesque formation, sit up, and unroll; then fall apart untidily, while the figures which gave them substance unstiffen their limbs in various forms of exercise. Some of the less discouraged dip their heads into the water and splash about with considerable spirit, while those who boast a comb attempt a coiffure.

If they speak, they do it very quietly, for the stroller-by hears no conversation, but he cannot escape the conviction that here is a new camaraderie—a bond of fellowship. They scatter, these unemployed, in twos and threes, to share in silence whatever the mysterious provender is that comes from the paper bag on the bench between them. The observer looks at the shells of paper, their only form of bedding, and wonders about the approaching frost, and the sleet and ice of winter.

The bells of Filene's chime seven
And a black swan admires his own reflection.

P. P. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Across the Downs to Sker

"I really am going to walk across the downs to Sker," said Elizabeth.

"How about a game instead?" asked the golf-man, hopefully.

"Not this afternoon," said Elizabeth, with decision. "I haven't been to Sker since I was a child."

"Then don't go," the man advised. "Memories are wonderful till they are stirred up and made to compare with actuality; it's taking too great a risk, my dear. In these days of modern improvement, you'll find the place all complete with pier, hotel and jazz band."

"I am nothing daunted," persisted Elizabeth, "Sker will not have changed."

"Be sure you return in chastened mood, willful young person,' finished the golf-man, laughing. "So that you can say—'I told you so!'"

"No, not if you are duly humble. Anyhow, I will beat you at golf tomorrow," called back Elizabeth as she set off.

Across the downs to Sker, the springy turf beneath her feet! The sun shone fitfully; now hiding behind a cloud which cast its shadow on the slope in front, then slipping out to shine tenderly on the delicate, blue harebell and the crisp little sea pink. The gulls circled overhead, suddenly swooping down to the dark rocks on the shore below. Voices in the distance took up the familiar cry: "Fore!"

Oh yes, there was a golf course across the downs now, and further inland a good road where was once only a cart track. Elizabeth's heart sank at the thought of what that might portend. "But Sker! Who would be foolish enough to change it?"

At last, the chimneys of Sker farm ahead. Dark in outline, ivy-clad, remote as always. Did some little girl, holding her father's hand, adventure there now to get water to fill the kettle? In answer to their knocking came the clang and clatter of the opened door, breaking through the silence with a sense of shock. Did the same grim-faced woman take the kettle and return it filled; then, without a word shut the house door, barring it on the inside with a heavy chain? Exciting as a visit to some old-time baron's castle!

Elizabeth smiled to herself and decided she would not put that memory to the test. At the side lay the path down which one must walk slowly, when carrying a kettle, so that the water might not be spilled; and right in front the bank of shingle was outlined directly against the sea.

"Just trying to make you believe you could jump straight off the top into the water." But, when one got there, the other side was found to slope down gradually to where the tiny waves splashed softly.

Elizabeth sat down on the smooth grey pebbles. Here a little girl had helped to build a fire—plenty of drift wood above the water line, dry grasses on the near-by sand dunes, and larger stones among the pebbles to stand the kettle on. Eager cries when the big iron kettle began to sing and a more exciting moment when it was ready to be lifted off the fire. Shouts of "Oo, it's hot!" "Here, leave it to me!" Laughter and a general agreement that men were never able to hold anything the least bit warm without thinking it was burning them. To the little girl, it had all been part of a Sker picnic and not to be improved upon.

And on the sandy bay were shells—round, dumpy ones, shining pink and green; long spirals, stretching to the finest point; and others shaped like a lady's fan as if thrown up from some deep-sea ballroom. Elizabeth recovered a childlike rapture, holding them once more in her hand.

Then, lastly, the lake lying so near the sea that only a strip of land separated them. Beneath its fresh waters, according to tradition, lay the lost village which had been buried in a sand storm centuries ago, as chronicled in old records of the Welsh coast.

Here it was that, when evening fell, the carriage used to come in sight, the happy picknickers clambering gratefully in; among them a little girl who would kneel up on the back seat for one last look at Sker. Perhaps a bird rising from the marshy ground near the lake, with a sharp cry wheeling inland; or beyond the sand bar, the gulls calling. O, strange, alluring Sker!

A last glimpse of the lonely farm, dim and gray in the twilight; then on along the road and out of sight. Elizabeth turned aside with a smile. No, Sker had not changed.

"Good-by, funny little girl of memory," she said to herself. "You are grown up now, and no carriage comes to fetch you; but it will be a pleasant thing to walk home across the downs."

E. M. S.

Time, in Yellowstone Park

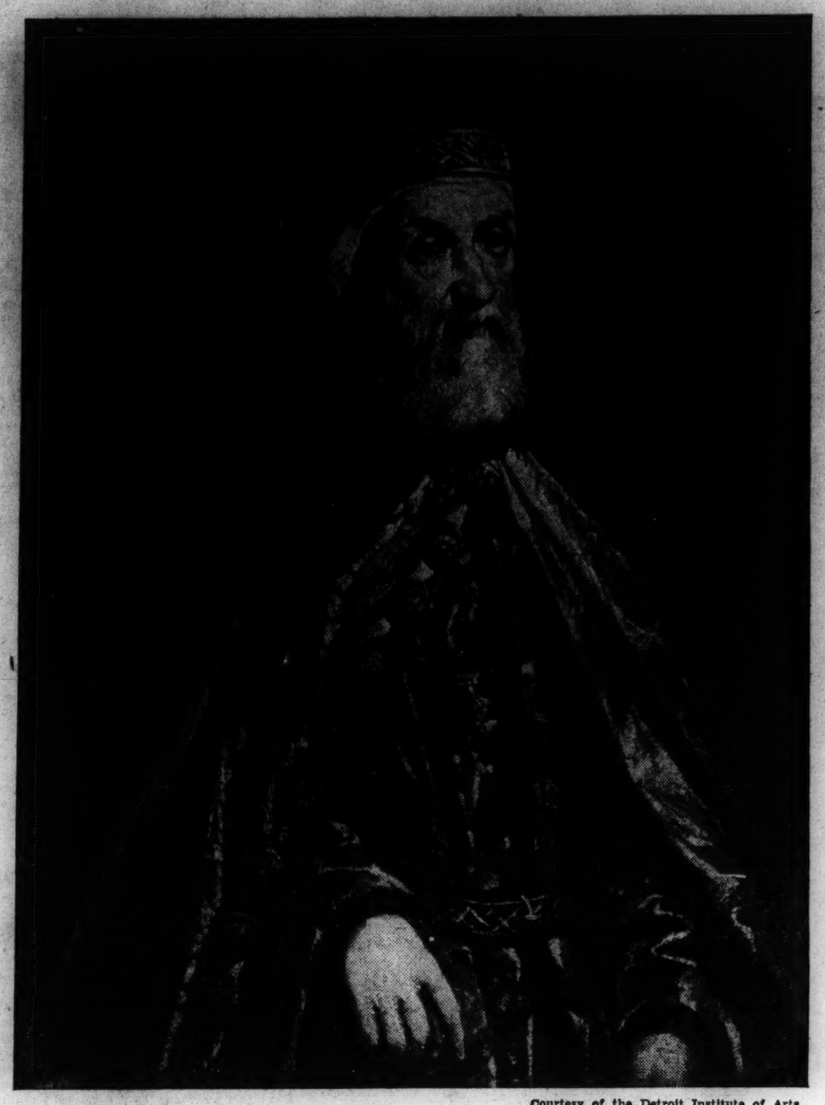
We met around the campfire, a friendly
Throng from the four winds, some having entered
Yellowstone from Gardiner, from Cody,
Or from the stern Teton ridge. We sang songs
In the dusky firelight, related tales,
Or became reminiscent. The Briton
Recalled how Cæsar had paved roads where now
Old London suburbs spread. An Oriental,
Perhaps the scion of a mandarin,
Come to pluck blossoms from Western culture,
Half closed his oblong eyes, musing aloud:
My sires built the Great Wall; had rare learning
And art, ages before the Isles were known.
And I, from Boston, proud of its tradition,
Remembered Paul Revere and Lexington
And Bunker Hill—a meager hour agone.

Then, its time arrived, the geyser belched forth.
Up it leaped, rumbling in the pale moonlight;
Up, billowing, to brush the sky with columns
Of roaring water and hot, feathery clouds—
Poised in florescence between rise and fall.
O solemn voice from long dead volcanoes!
O mighty fragment from creation's page,
Written, geologists presume to say,
A million years or more or less ago!
O seeping waters, writhing in eager
Heat which comes from pent-up lava beds; forces
Stupendous, making, unmaking a world!

Then, as if to show how much moderns know
Of forces, an engineer at the inn
Played radiant light upon the ghostly giant;
It blushed and drifted, weirdly beautiful.

The self-complacent look had faded from
The Oriental's face: the Briton had
Removed his monocle and hat. And I—
Well, secretly, I was glad our valiant
Revere, riding across fields at midnight,
Had helped to make this concourse possible.
But, I confess, I cannot think what time—
A million years or more or less—can mean.

NELLIE B. MACE.



Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Arts

The Doge Girolamo Priuli. From a Painting by Titian.

WHEN this magnificent portrait of the Doge Girolamo Priuli, a master work of Titian's late period, was purchased for the Detroit Institute of Arts, it was listed under the modest term "school of Titian." It had obviously been painted over, and only the delicate treatment of the hand, which was partially free from retouching, led Dr. William R. Valentiner, Director of the Institute, to believe that a more important work lay beneath this bedaubed picture of a pompous prince, with staring eyes and theatrical beard.

The canvas was cleaned—and behold, the imposing figure of the Doge, with keen, tolerant eyes, and a trim, dignified white beard! The costume was revealed as that of a Doge of the Venetian Republic. The "artist" who had undertaken the repainting of the old masterpiece had not only altered the features and the costume, as well as the "corno" or headdress, but had turned the position of the head from half profile to nearly full face. The shoulder line at the left was almost effaced and appeared a mere shadow on the wall. The left arm had been covered by the cloak, and a thumb, as well as the hilt of a dagger, had been added to the left hand.

Although there is no proof that Titian painted Girolamo Priuli, it is not at all unlikely that the master, acknowledged the greatest portraitist of his time, should have been commissioned to paint the foremost dignitary of his State. Experts feel that documentary evidence is hardly needed in this case, as there is in this portrait all that is typical of Titian in the last phase of his long career—the method of modeling with rough strokes, the seemingly hasty, yet always effective treatment of costume, the luminous colors, the delicate flesh tones.

The date of this painting has been set approximately at 1560, and an inscription on it, "Creatus MDLIX," is taken to refer to the date of the Doge's election. A stamp on the back of the canvas shows that the painting, as a Titian, was once a part of the choice collection of the Duchess du Berri, daughter-in-law of Charles X of France, who lived in the beautiful Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi in Venice during the earlier part of the nineteenth century, and who was a discriminating art collector. Just when and why it was repainted is a matter of conjecture.

The Making of the Chiton

We may be sure that the Greek woman, with a roof over her head, after she had fed her family, turned her attention to clothes. Here she was not so much worried as the English mother of today, by the number and complexity of the garments still required by her boys.

Taking her own garments first, she wove on her loom what we should call a dress-length, about six feet wide by eleven feet long. This she made into her principal garment, the chiton, without any cutting or waste of material; and this is a very important detail to note in the drawings. Herodotus has told us of the two types of chiton, the Dorian and Ionian. The Dorian was made very simply, by taking the length of material and folding over about a quarter of its width. It was then arranged and fastened on the shoulders by brooches, and fell into the familiar folds. In the earlier styles the open side was not sewn up, but it was secured by a girdle at the waist, and the material was pulled out and pouched over the girdle. The turned-over piece which hung down at back and front, looks, in some vase drawings, as if it was a separate tunic, but this is not the case. The later chitons were sewn up at the sides.

The Dorian chiton was fastened, at first, on the shoulders. . . . The earliest garments were woven in fine wool, and here is a point to be noted by anyone who makes Greek dresses—they will look much "bunchier" than the vase drawings. Even a fine woollen material, like Viyella, does not hang in quite the desired way, and we get our best results with crêpe-de-chine.

The Ionian chiton was introduced early in the sixth century. This was much more like a dress, and did not have the turned-over piece, so it was more economical so far as the material was concerned. The width was about four feet six inches, and the length twice the span of the arms, say eleven feet. The material was folded and sewn, leaving holes for the head and arms, and it then fell into folds. Finely crinkled linen, like crape, was used, and sometimes muslin. The chiton was girdled and pouched. Sometimes the material was striped, and had fringes added. Saffron and red seem to have been favourite colours.—MARJORIE and C. H. B. QUENNELL, in "Everyday Things in Archaic Greece."

„Wie einen seine Mutter tröstet"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

BITTERLICH weinend kam ein kleiner Junge die Straße daher. Als er, fast zu Hause angelangt, seine Mutter vor der Tür sitzen sah, beschleunigte er seine schleppenden Schritte und warf sich ihr mit einem Schluchzen der Erleichterung in die ausgestreckten Arme. In dieser vertrauten Geborgenheit erzählte er seinen kindlichen Kummer. Seine kleine Welt hatte ihn enttäuscht, beschränkt und verwirrt wandte er sich dorthin, wo er wußte, daß er Trost und Erleichterung und Heilung für seine Kränkung finden werde. Eine Frau beobachtete im Vorübergehen den Vorfall und erkannte dankbar, daß die Quelle aller Liebe und alles Verständnisses die göttliche Liebe, Gott, ist, der alle erdenmüden Kinder, die Ihn um Trost und Erlösung bitten, segnen und heilen will. Mit neuem Verständnis gedachte sie der Verheißung im Buche des Propheten Jesaja: „Ich will euch trösten, wie einen seine Mutter tröstet; ja ihr sollt an Jerusalem ergötzt werden".

Viele glauben immer noch, daß es in dieser Welt keinen Trost für ihren Kummer, keine Heilung von ihrem Leiden geben könne, und daß die Verheißung: „Ihr sollt an Jerusalem ergötzt werden" sich nur auf ein künftiges Leben und auf einen weit entfernten Himmel beziehe. Diesen bringt die Christliche Wissenschaft die frohe Botschaft, daß sie den Trost und die Heilung der göttlichen Liebe tatsächlich hier und jetzt erleben können. Alle durch Propheten und Apostel verkündeten wunderbaren biblischen Verheißungen weisen auf ein immer gegenwärtiges und anwendbares, allumfassendes geistiges Gesetz hin.

Der Psalter enthält viele Versicherungen der beschützenden Macht der göttlichen Liebe; aber ihre Erfüllung im menschlichen Leben hängt von unserer Vorstellung von Gott ab. Glauben wir, daß Gott Seinen Kindern sowohl Böses als auch Gutes sende, so können uns die Verheißungen in ihrer Anwendung sehr begrenzt scheinen. Oder glauben wir, daß es eine Gott entgegengesetzte Kraft gebe, die sich unseren auf das Gute gerichteten Anstrengungen beständig widersetze, so können wir nicht gleichzeitig uneingeschränkt an die Allerhabenheit des Guten glauben. Im 37. Psalm lautet ein Vers: „Hoffe auf den Herrn und tue Gutes, so sollst du im Lande bleiben und wahrlich ernährt werden" (engl. Bibel). Wie zuverlässig diese Verheißung wird, wenn man versteht, daß „der Herr" die allumfassende, unveränderliche, unendliche, allmächtige und immer gegenwärtige göttliche Liebe ist!

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 494) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Die göttliche Liebe hat immer jede menschliche Notdurft gestillt und wird sie immer stillen". Diese erhabene, einfache und liebreiche Erklärung wirft Licht auf die biblischen Verheißungen; und in dem Maße, wie wir das Wesen der göttlichen Liebe durch die Christliche Wissenschaft immer mehr verstehen, erkennen wir, daß wir durch die Anwendung dieser Wahrheit jede menschliche Aufgabe lösen können. Wenn wir mit kindlichem Vertrauen, daß die göttliche Liebe unsere Not stillen kann, nur den ersten Schritt machen, hilft uns das dadurch gewonnene Vertrauen den nächsten Schritt machen,—und wir brauchen nur einen Schritt auf einmal verständnis- und vertrauensvoll zu machen.

Das Leiden an sich ist wertlos, außer mittelbar, wenn es dazu dient, daß der Leidende sich Gott zuwendet und verstehen lernt, daß Er alles Leiden und alle Widerwärtigkeit heilt. Es wird oft irrtümlich geglaubt, daß Gott Leiden sende als Strafe für unrecht tun; ein besseres Verständnis, daß Gott die göttliche Liebe ist, enthüllt aber die Tatsache, daß die Liebe kein ihr unähnliches Werkzeug machen oder gebrauchen könnte. Oft strengt man sich jedoch, durch Leiden dazu getrieben, an, Gott gründlicher zu verstehen und sich, wenn menschliche Mittel versagt haben, nur auf Ihn zu verlassen. Das Leiden an sich ist also nichts wert; denn von zwei Menschen, die vielleicht ähnlich Schwieriges erleben, kann der eine verbittert, der andere geläutert werden. Nicht auf das Leiden kommt es an sondern auf die Lehre, die wir aus dem Bemühen, es zu überwinden, ziehen.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 322): „Die harten Erfahrungen der Annahme von dem angeblichen Leben der Materie, wie auch unsere Enttäuschungen und unser unaufhörliches Weh treiben uns wie müde Kinder in die Arme der göttlichen Liebe. Dann fangen wir an, das Leben in der göttlichen Wissenschaft zu begreifen". Das Verständnis, daß das Leben Gott ist, übt einen mächtigen Einfluß auf das menschliche Erleben aus. Es erleuchtet den Weg und löst die schwierigsten Aufgaben. Durch dieses Verständnis können wir menschliche Mittel und Wege aufgeben. Wir lernen dadurch uns allein auf die göttliche Liebe verlassen und erkennen und beweisen, daß Er uns mit der nötigen Intelligenz und Liebe versorgt, womit wir unsere Aufgaben lösen können.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"As one whom his mother comforteth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE lad came along the street, crying bitterly. As he neared his home, where his mother sat on the porch, he hurried his lagging footsteps, and with a sob of relief, threw himself into her outstretched arms. In that familiar shelter, he poured out the story of his childish woe. His little world had disappointed him; and, hurt and bewildered, he turned to the one who, he knew, would give him solace and comfort, and healing for his hurt. A passer-by, who witnessed the incident, gratefully realized that the source of all love and understanding is divine Love, God, who waits to bless and heal each and every one of earth's tired children who turn to Him for comfort and relief; and with renewed understanding she recalled the promise voiced by Isaiah, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem."

There are many who still believe that in this world there can be no comfort or healing for their sorrow and suffering, and that the promise, "Ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem," applies only to a future life and a far-off heaven. To such as these, Christian Science brings the good tidings that the comfort and healing of divine Love can actually be experienced here, today. All the wonderful promises in the Bible voiced by prophet and apostle point to a universal spiritual law, which is ever present and available.

The book of Psalms contains many assurances of the protecting power of divine Love; but their fulfillment in human experience depends on one's concept of God. If one believes that God sends both good and evil to His children, the promises may appear to him very limited in their application. Or if one believes that there is a power opposed to God which is always contending against one's efforts towards goodness, one cannot at the same time wholly trust in the supremacy of good. A verse of the thirty-seventh Psalm reads, "Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." How dependable this promise becomes when one understands "the Lord" as divine Love, all-embracing, changeless, infinite, all-powerful, and ever present!

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." This mighty, simple, and tender statement illumines the Bible promises; and, as the understanding of the nature of divine Love is increased through divine Science, it is realized that every human problem may be solved through the application of this truth. If we take just the first step with childlike trust in the ability of divine Love to meet our need, the confidence so gained will help us to take the next step: and it is necessary to take only one step at a time, intelligently and trustfully.

Suffering in itself has no value, except indirectly as it serves to turn the sufferer towards God and to teach that He heals all suffering and discord. It is often mistakenly believed that Deity sends suffering as a punishment for wrongdoing; but a fuller understanding of God as divine Love reveals the fact that Love could not make or use any instrument unlike Himself. Often, however, because of suffering, one makes an effort to gain a deeper understanding of God and to depend on Him alone when human means have failed. It is, therefore, not suffering itself that is valuable, for two people may have similar difficult experiences, one becoming embittered and the other being purified. It is not the suffering that counts, but the lesson we learn through the effort to surmount the suffering.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 322): "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science." To understand Life as God is to bring into human experience a potent influence which illumines the way and solves the most perplexing problems. To understand Him as Life enables us to turn away from human ways and means. It teaches us how to depend on divine Love alone, how to realize and prove that He supplies the needed intelligence and love with which we can solve our problems.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Early Dusk

The moon is as frail as a disk of cobwebs,
The willows are scarcely green among the meadows
Where a thousand paper pennons wave above the crops
And the black oxen walk slowly homeward beside the still canals.
In the distant sky a kite is tugging at its string,
The rooks caw among their nests in the treetops,
Above the doors set deep in russet walls
Droop broken branches of faint green willow,
And the men and girls come from their work in the fields
Carrying sprays of flowering almond in their hands.

—ELIZABETH J. COATSWORTH, in "Fox Footprints."

The General Theory of Treats

If we were able to ask each other, point blank: "What would be the greatest treat you could have at this moment?" the replies would be astounding. They would also illumine human nature. I believe that no single reply would demand a fortune, diamonds, a yacht, or a throne. All would be for some small, easily attainable thing. And not only is it the essence of a treat that it should be something small; but lavish gifts are not even desired by those of us whose chief interest lies in gratitude for loving thought. We should hear, in reply to our question, even if we have doubted the silences of our friends, some very reassuring confessions as to their most immediate desires.

So much for the general theory of treats and for our own requirements of a treat. How strange it is that in seeking to give treats, on the other hand, we should so often make the mistake of painting the lily! . . .

For myself, although I find that many things, from rides in automobiles to visits to the theater, are no longer treats, the receipt of an old book is still an inexpressible treat. Not a new book, but an old one—almost any old one, providing it is small and classic. But I rarely receive such a treat. I am given handsome new books, which I do not care for. In olden days my greatest treat was to be taken for a ride, either in Paris or in London, upon the front seat of a horse-omnibus or tramcar. Such rides are my earliest recollection. They remain in memory as the epitome of happiness. Nor is this kind of treat altogether removed nowadays. The horses are gone, it is true, with their rhythmical hoofbeats, and the gentle swaying which they imparted to the vehicle, but even an electric tramcar or a motor-omnibus can raise me at this time to a state of absorbed contemplation such as no smaller and more plastic automobile can achieve.

An almost completely windless summer day, with white flannel-clad cricketers at play upon the common, is a perfect treat for me. So is a day spent upon a sailing yacht. Aboard a yacht one can experience some of the great glories of sensation of which human beings are capable. The sight of blue sky and running water, sun glittering upon brasswork and the exquisite lines of the deck; the sense of easy and unfettered motion, of remoteness, buoyancy and adventure; the complete shedding of all feeling of responsibility for one's course, one's own safety and the safety of others—these are only a few of the splendours of yachting. And as, for me, yachting is an experience enjoyed only once in two or three years, it is a treat still, and will always be a treat.

It is a treat to me to hear the skylark. It is a treat to be demonstratively recognized by a little dog that I have not seen for some time. It is a treat to walk upon the Sussex or the Wiltshire downs, or to stand overlooking the Sussex Weald. It is a treat to read a witty book.—FRANK SWINNERTON, in "Tokefield Papers."

I Have Returned

I have returned to the sea again,
Where it breaks on Fundy's shore,
To the mists on black-browed Blomidon
And the rush of the tidal bore,
To the smell of brine-soaked marshes
And the fish-flakes at my door.

I have returned to the sea again,
Where it floods and falls away—
Rivers of tawny, twisting rips,
Flats of sun-baked clay;
And inland valleys black with spruce
Or white with orchard spray.

I have returned to the sea again
And the land of ancient dreams,
Where the cry of Gluskap haunts the wind
And the soaring sea-hawk screams;
And somewhere in the Minas mists
I've lost my heart, it seems.

LLOYD ROBERTS.

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EDUCATIONAL

Practicing Useful Responses

II—PARENT AIDS TO HIGH SCHOOL HOME WORK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY year at this season a great many people burst into print on the subject of John and Mary having rooms of their own, desks, dictionaries and what you will, so that their study habits may be formed at the outset of their school year. A quiet place with equipment handy, proper lighting, everything arranged so that a minimum of time need be spent in settling down, regular and adequate study periods—all these are not only important to effective study but absolutely essential if the home study period is going to amount to anything. Granting these, let us see where parent coöperation can back up the study-teaching of the progressive teacher, or effectively supplement the work of the schools where the acquisition of ability to study is, by the teachers, naively assumed.

John's and Mary's study of each subject should be properly motivated. Motivation is a popular word with modern teachers. Educators would say that the unmotivated act goes no further than itself (if that far), while the motivated act or thought unfolds indefinitely, leading the child from one experience or realm of thinking on into another. I recall a second grader who had not learned to read. His parents began to fear he would never be able to master this skill. It would have been easy to class him as "deficient." But his teacher discovered that he loved boats. She introduced him to a book showing beautiful ship pictures. He was intent at once and full of fascinated baby questions. She answered a few, then showed him where the answers to others were, and suggested the key. He began that day to learn to read. In an incredibly short time he had caught up to his grade, gone beyond it, and was poring over this and other books about ships. Such examples are not the exception. The child's study was suddenly motivated. He became an active participant in the learning process.

Just why John or Mary is taking high school Latin, geometry, French, is often all too easily answered in terms of "college entrance" or "required for graduation." What they expect to get out of a subject, what they are after in a specific lesson, may at first be too vague in their thought for discussion. But if Dad or Mother or both will watch for chances, opportunities for good talks will probably come. That high school youngster deserves a boost toward genuine thinking concerning the work he is about to spend the winter on. If he is taking algebra simply because it is required, he and Dad might gain by going after a better reason. Whoever has a contribution to offer first might open up the subject again. Elizabeth, of last week's article, went away thoughtful after even a short conversation about that history. Memorizing six pages is not the aim when one is clear as to values of history study. There is little likelihood of unthinking parrot-work on the part of boys and girls who have talked out with Mother or Dad, not once but frequently and progressively, what it is all about.

Proper motivation of every lesson is seldom achieved, even by an excellent teacher. But if the child is active rather than passive in his attitude toward the subject as a whole, a dull or poorly motivated lesson will be studied intelligently with a sense of perspective, a purpose to get on out of it into a better place.

Mother and Dad can encourage independent study habits if, in addition to helping the child toward motivated study, they help him to practice reactions that he will need later. Obviously, the reaction resulting from merely memorizing a few pages of civics in order to repeat it in slightly altered form next day is not one that can be used often in life. The reactions of reading critically and alertly what someone has written on a specific subject, relating to facts one knows, evaluating it as best one can, discussing it to add other points of view—these are needed throughout life and are worth practicing every hour of the home study period. Are they not?

Let us then help John and Mary to form habits of response to what they find in their lessons. Help them to raise questions, to create problems from what they read. A set of geometry axioms need not be accepted without discussion, and a triangle need not be merely three joined lines on a piece of paper. A little imagination is like salt to the taste. Visualization comparison, question and the dull problem may be the means of developing a fresh thought. History, for instance, is full of modern parallels; English rich in ethical significance or observation values.

It does not mean a lot of time, necessarily. Nor does it mean that Mother and Dad must study each textbook, lesson by lesson. Quite the contrary. But for many a parent it means a new attitude toward study, for himself. Such help cannot be given in a superficial way. It must come from the heart. It must be the result of Mother's and Dad's own intelligent purpose, their own alert and active interest in learning.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

[Next week—Encouragement True and False.]

Important Journal

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ACT I, SCENE I, AT HUNDREDS OF COLLEGES DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS — Ewing Galloway

The Full-Stage Action of Registration Day at Purdue University in Lafayette, Ind., Is Here Shown as an Example.

There is often something so informal and friendly about registering that the new student drops much of his feeling of strangeness on the spot. The older students are likely to play a prominent part in welcoming the new ones, and frequently this "signing up" merely introduces a great campus-family affair known as Freshman Week. In the United States probably over 700,000 students have enrolled.

Where and When for the Piano Class?

J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF MUSIC study is to be successful, it must be pursued at the right time and in the proper place. Daily life presents such a full experience that the young beginner has but little time for music. Only recently have educators begun to see that music equals in importance any subject in the curriculum. As yet they give it scant time in their schedule, and considerable ingenuity is required to fit it into the child's busy day.

The child is eager to have the precious time after school for play. In this playtime he often learns more and exercises more of the qualities which make for future success than in all his other waking hours. He imagines, reasons, and uses his initiative.

It is manifestly unfair to require a child to study an art after school unless this art is presented in the form of such organized play as will call these valuable faculties into spontaneous action. Evelyn Fletcher-Copp, originator of the Fletcher Music Method, considers that the right time to teach music to children is during school hours, and the place a room equipped as a studio. In the pupils' homes there are often inferior instruments, and divers outside distractions. Then, too, there is no provision for the necessary equipment.

The child should have access to charts, tables, keyboards, and a generous blackboard space. Then his music lesson is no longer a dreary half-hour spent on a uncomfortable high seat. Instead he moves about from one pleasant activity to another, and he welcomes his turn to play on the piano.

When he and his chums go to play fascinating music games with their teacher, the child does not regard music study as a hardship. She has such interesting things! There are keyboards whose keys come out. You and another boy take two of these keyboards apart, then race to put them together again. If you don't know your notation, it may take 20 minutes, but when you do, you may make a record like 2½ minutes. You race, not to beat Dick, but to see how you gain speed as you progress, and to beat your own record. It is really a conquest of self, for you learn that speed depends on poise and concentration.

Then there is the game where you go shopping, and buy from Mary the little wooden letters you need to build musical words like lento and marcato. Further along you learn to take the little Majors out walking on the Modulating Board. Soon you can make up songs, using only the members of one or two key families, and harmonize them.

In one class Mrs. Copp had the children build chords, then name them with the technical names, such as "chord on the mediant." The children greeted this assignment with "That's fun!" "That's what I like!" After several minutes of intensive work, one girl asked, "Now will you change the signature and let us do it once more?" Such expressions show how children enjoy being kept up to their best efforts.

When a child is learning through play he needs toys. The musical toys invented by Mrs. Copp were not put on the open market. This was not to deprive teachers of the use of these tools, but to make sure that those who used them would do so intelligently, to liberate the child. These tools are not used to cram unwanted and unrelated facts into the child's memory. This would mean a loss of the spirit of the whole method, so vitally set forth in that greatest of all textbooks—"The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." It is the love of music that is the first great essential, an essential not to be lost sight of in the process of gaining technical proficiency.

In the Musical Block Game there are large-sized wooden reproductions of all the musical symbols. With these the children can work out musical ideas on the tape staff which is stretched across the table. The Time Division Blocks show the relative time values of notes and rests, and are used in working out rhythmic problems. An observer heard Mrs. Copp discussing the subject of rhythm with a class using this game, and noted their alert interest.

"If you learn to know and recognize these symbols that stand for rhythm," she told them, "it will help you in many ways. Your fractions in arithmetic will seem easier. You will follow the music more easily in your dancing lessons. And you," she added, turning to a small girl, "will know how to set down music for the lovely verses that you write."

Teachers of this method have gained for themselves a new confidence and a greater facility in reading and in memorizing music. In an experience covering many years and touching hundreds of teachers, both here and in Europe, Mrs. Copp has seen a very slow but gradual realization of the limiting thought of much of the so-called music study.

If music study is to take its rightful place in the child's education, she maintains that it must have a definite place in the regular curriculum, and be taught, not by the already overloaded grade teacher, but by actual musicians. Then it will accomplish its own beneficent results, and help to develop the child's poise and initiative, his honesty and his purposeful effort.

Interested parents and friends of children can do much to remove the bars erected against music study by prejudice and politics. In the universal reaching toward progress these barriers must disappear, then let each one of us work toward the fulfillment of the words of Isaiah, "To undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free."

The voice of Browning sounds, counseling us that

> It were better youth
> Should strive, through acts uncouth,
> Toward making than repose on aught
> found made.

And the gentle Whittier reminds us how it is

> Better to stem with heart and hand
> The roaring tide of life than lie,
> Unmindful, on its flowery strand
> Of God's occasions drifting by!
> Better with naked nerve to bear
> The needles of this goading air,
> Than, in the lap of sensual ease, forego
> The godlike power to do, the godlike aim
> to know.

When a Library Needs a Friend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fall River, Mass.

THE public library, one of our most valuable institutions, has in many instances had to accept its share of budget reduction. This means less money for new books, less money for the repair of books already owned, and less money for personal services.

Most of us occasionally buy a new book; we have new books given to us; we may belong to a book club. Look over your new books and see how many of them you could give to your public library without too much self-sacrifice, thereby saving the library a small expenditure and at the same time giving to hundreds of other people the privilege of enjoying the new novel which otherwise would have remained on your bookshelf, gathering dust and soon forgotten.

If you are feeling more magnanimous, why not visit your public library and find out what books are especially needed? From the list, purchase one book which you will enjoy reading yourself and after reading it, present it to your library.

There is another way in which to assist in this necessary curtailment in the purchase of new books. How about reading a few of the hundreds of old books that have weathered the years? I once heard a librarian remark that she sometimes thought it a pity that the majority of people who came into her library always asked for the "latest novel," when there were so many old books so much more worth reading. Surely these books that have survived the passing show of "best sellers" must be worth your reading. Even the title of today's "best seller" may be completely forgotten in less than a year.

So while your public library is enduring this restricted financial program why not dip into some of the older novels? If you once dip you will find yourself happily, contentedly, submerged.

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There is another way in which we may serve our public libraries. Whether we contribute new books or not, at least we may share in the present economy by treating the books which we take from the library with the greatest care, so that repairs to books will not be necessary. This suggestion is not only for the youngsters who patronize the public library, it applies equally to the oldsters who are not always as careful with books from the public library as they are with their own books.

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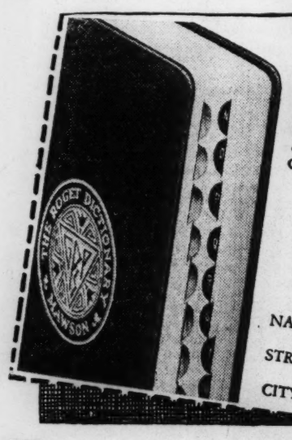
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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

In the Wilds of Indo-China

By PEGGY SCOTT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

PRINCESS ACHILLE MURAT has traveled in the wilds and through the jungles of Indo-China and her experiences contribute valuably to knowledge regarding this almost unknown country. She found there wonderful architecture and sculpture, most of it dating from the seventh to the fourteenth centuries; fascinating scenery and curious phenomena of nature. She made friends, too, with three distinct races of people, learning of curious customs and the reasons for them.

Indo-China drew Princess Achille because her grandfather, Marquis de Chassaloup Laubat, was the means of saving it for France when Napoleon III decided to withdraw his troops from the country. The Marquis threatened to resign from his position as Minister of the Navy and of the Colonies if the Emperor persisted, and sooner than lose him, Napoleon retained what is now France's finest colony It has devolved upon the granddaughter of the Marquis to be one of those who are making this country better known to France and to the world.

The Temple at Angkor

The photographs the Princess and her husband took, have been shown in a film at the Paris Colonial Exhibition and part of one of the magnificent temples at Angkor was reproduced.

"The enclosure of the temple itself," Princess Achille explained, "measures 2½ miles, and it is surrounded by a moat over 200 yards wide, spanned by a majestic causeway, guarded by stone lions, which leads to the principal entrance of the temple. The view then extends to the wonderful monument at the end of a paved avenue 520 yards long. From top to bottom it is covered with delicate lacelike carving. The walls, for miles, are decorated with basreliefs and friezes depicting gods and kings, animals of the jungle, armies engaged in battle, and so on.

"Until 1861 this temple was part of a city asleep in the jungle. When Henri Monhout, the French explorer, discovered the once brilliant capital of the great Khmer Empire, it was nothing but a forest within walls, for the surrounding jungle had gradually invaded the temples and palaces. Since then the French School of Art and Archæology in the Far East has been setting free the fine monuments and wonderful buildings. Besides those of Angkor, over 1200 Khmer monuments have been discovered in the jungles of Cambodia and Laos."

Penetrating Upper Laos

The Princess has felt the thrill of disengaging a city from the clutch of the jungle for she and her husband spent some time with M. Goloubew, the famous art historian, who was excavating Sambor. Since then she has made a special study of Indian and Khmer art. She has been studying at the Louvre, and hopes to go back to the work of excavation in Indo-China. The India society, which is engaged in tracing Indian art and its influence, is much interested in her activities.

The Princess is said to be the only white woman who has penetrated the wilds of Upper Laos. She traveled through the jungle on elephant back, and negotiated swollen rivers and foaming rapids in a native canoe. She was rewarded with wonderful scenery. Of the Bay of Ha-Long she said, "Out of its huge expanse of water rise thousands of rocks of all shapes and sizes. Their color graduates from darkest green to delicate blue and milkiest pearl-grays. These rocks are striped by darker veins and crowned with a green mass of bushes. Their shapes are extraordinarily varied—towers and obelisks, ruined castles and cathedrals mountains and cliffs, gorges and archways are mixed up in the most amazing proximity.

"We had a wonderful time riding through primeval forests with trees of a bewildering height hung with orchids and festooned with climbing vines. We spent the nights in native huts which are like bamboo pigeon houses built on piles.

"The Laotians brought presents of fruit and cakes in silver dishes to us on our arrival, and an old man called down numberless blessings on our heads in the following words:

> May you be as firm as a deer's antler and a boar's tusk, as strong as the hand that fetters the elephant, as beautiful as a golden lotus flower. May all troubles and sufferings be kept from you; your qualities be known all over the world, and dignities, honors and glories be heaped upon you; we hope you will have mountains of gold and silver, herds and rice-fields innumerable, and a hundred thousand elephants with golden trappings, and a family as numerous as the streams of Laos.

Money meant nothing to these simple people, and the only way the Princess could show her gratitude was to set the gramophone playing. This amazed the natives.

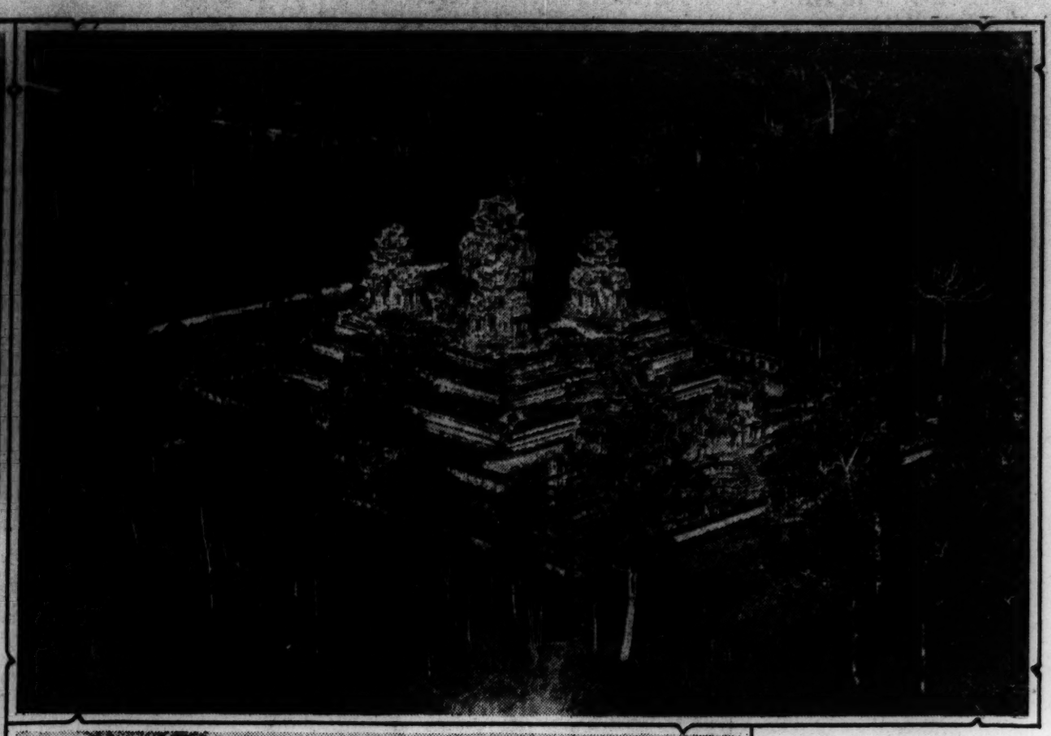
Races Trust Chinese and French

The Princess found three predominant races in Indo-China; the Annamites, the Cambodians (Khmers) and the Laotians. The Annamites are excellent agriculturists and spend most of their lives on the rice fields. Rice is Indo-China's greatest source of wealth. In the delta of the Red River, two crops of rice are harvested a year, sufficient to help to provide India with rice when there is a shortage in that country.

Like other forms of commerce, nearly all the rice trade is in the hands of the Chinese. The Annamites have been unable to withstand the overwhelming, though pacific, invasion of the "Uncles," as they call the Chinese. Often the Chinaman starts as a beggar, but his shrewdness soon enables him to collect a few wares and open a small shop. Before long he is a successful merchant.

"The relations between the French and the natives are very happy. In Saigon, a bright French town which has sprung up in the last half century, the European and native quarters are not rigorously separated. Efforts are being made for mutual understanding, based on the idea that the French have come, not as conquerors, but as brothers and helpmates."







The Princess Achille Murat, Explorer of Indo-China, Wearing the Costume of the Annamites, One of the Predominant Races of This French Possession. At Right—a Temple at Angkor, Taken From the Air. Below—a Temple in Phnom Penh, the Capital of Cambodia.

Roadside Beauty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Mrs. W. L. Lawton of Glens Falls, New York, cooperated with the New York Federation of Women's Clubs several years ago in starting a campaign for beautifying the Lake George Highway, she was building better than she knew. From that comparatively modest undertaking Mrs. Lawton has done much to arouse and increase a nation-wide interest in roadside conditions, and, so far as known, she is the only woman in the United States to make state-wide surveys, accompanied by copious notes and valuable photographs showing favorable as well as unfavorable aspects of some of America's great modern highways.

While chairman of the Committee on Protection of Roadside Beauty for the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Lawton arranged a conference with several other groups having at heart similar public service interest. With this conference as a nucleus, what is now known as the National Council for the Protection of Roadside Beauty was organized, of which Mrs. Lawton was appointed chairman, an office which she still holds. This organization has its headquarters in New York City and does good work in the dissemination of literature on the subject of the protection of roadside beauty and allied interests.

Mrs. Lawton is also the advisory chairman on roadside beauty in the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Lawton's latest achievement is a detailed survey of roadside conditions in California, this having been made on behalf of the American Nature Association of Washington, D. C., and the California Council for the Protection of Roadside Beauty. During this survey Mrs. Lawton covered over 7000 miles in automobile travel and made 42 addresses before local organizations. Each state-wide survey of this kind is sponsored in a definite way by a local civic club group or the Chamber of Commerce, the organization responsible for the survey arranging for the public meetings at which Mrs. Lawton speaks. As a permanent result of each survey, Mrs. Lawton furnishes a complete set of slides made from photographs taken during her inspection of roadside conditions. This does much toward arousing public interest, as future improvements can definitely be traced by referring to conditions at the time these views were taken. Grange meetings in rural districts, garden and nature clubs, village improvement societies and similar civic groups find new and instructive material for their programs in the information gathered and presented by Mrs. Lawton, illustrated by the set of slides she furnishes.

Records show that at least 14 states are taking definite steps toward roadside beautification, this usually being accomplished through the landscape division of the state highway department. This work is specially noticeable where newly built highways have left bare slopes and ugly earth cuts. Quick-growing vines and low, transplanted shrubbery are used for this type of roadside beautification. Mrs. Lawton is highly appreciative of the support she receives from local women's clubs, which are active in arousing public interest in all these improvements, their endeavors being backed by the strong logic that if the modern roadbed costs from $50,000 to $60,000 a mile in construction, the roadside deserves to have its potential beauty brought out and its natural charm preserved. Practical beautification work of this kind is usually placed under three general divisions:

Elimination of the unsightly.
Planting of flowers, trees and shrubs.
Preservation of natural beauty spots.

Mrs. Lawton has already made state-wide surveys in other western states, notably Oregon and the State of Washington; also in both North and South Carolina. Partial surveys have also been made by Mrs. Lawton in several New England states.

In every instance she proves herself an optimist and believes only in constructive criticism. She shows what can be done and gives praise for what has already been accomplished. It is the general opinion of those familiar with Mrs. Lawton's unique work that her advice, based as it is on unprejudiced observation and a detached viewpoint, is invaluable.

Notable Appointees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two New York women not long ago were appointed to fill important positions of public service. One of these, Miss Martha Byrne, has been promoted from her former post, as secretary of the Department of Correction, to her present position as Register of New York County. In addition to the honor of receiving this appointment from Governor Roosevelt, the salary of $12,000, is a satisfaction.

The other recent appointee is Miss Henrietta Addition who is now the Sixth Deputy Police Commissioner, at a salary of $8000. Previous to this appointment Miss Addition was director of the crime prevention bureau of the New York Police Department, at a salary of $6000.

As both these women have earned these appointments by reason of their good records in previous public service positions, their advancement offers substantial encouragement to other women interested in such lines of achievement.

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE end of September and first of October usually mark the beginning of club activities. The wise program committee has left a few open dates on the club calendar for filling in as the season progresses. Some clubs prepare their programs but a month at a time in order that they may keep step with new matters as they appear in community or world affairs.

One of the chief subjects of interest this winter among clubs affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will be that of international relations. This is a subject which thoughtful people are always considering and the department having it in charge in the General Federation has resolved to carry up-to-the-minute information concerning it to "every last woman in every affiliated club, no matter how small or how remote."

Already reading circles are being formed, and it is hoped that every club will, early this autumn, organize such a group. Each person in these groups is to agree to read from a textbook and course outlined, at least 1½ hours a week. Study groups already formed in local clubs may take world citizenship for their subject, thus placing their thought in line with that of a vast number of women who will be following the course.

Each reading member who completes the half-hour readings outlined in the course will receive from the Department of International Relations a scroll. All persons who hold a scroll will be eligible to write an essay on the subject. Essays should be mailed to the committee not later than June 1, 1932. On June 25, 1932, the name of the writer of the most constructive essay will be announced, and her expenses will be paid for a trip to Europe, where it is hoped she will gain much added information and experience that will be of inestimable value to all club women in their task of building up international understanding and good will.

Concerted thought, on the part of a large number of intelligent women, along the lines of universal peace and international friendship, will go far toward breaking down imaginary barriers between the nations of the world.

* * *

How a program based on musical themes may be related to the history and progress of nations is well illustrated by such a program suggested by Mrs. J. W. Wilburn in the Wyoming Clubwoman. George Washington and J. S. Bach are compared in this way: "About 200 years ago a baby in Northumberland County, Va., lay blinking at the world in which he was later to play so striking a part. At the same time in Germany a middle-aged man sat contemplating a harp in a box. The baby was destined to be called the Father of His Country; the man the Father of Music. The baby was George Washington; the man J. S. Bach."

How the United States, a cosmopolitan nation, has been influenced by the work of Bach which opened a new world of music to all who have succeeded him; what would have happened if Handel had come to the United States and shared companionship with Benjamin Franklin, who was a composer of songs and inventor of the "glassychord"; what has been the influence of another man who has been called a "Father," Lowell Mason, the Father of American Hymnology; the enlarged ideals of all young composers due to Schumann's melodies; Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words, and the perennial delight in Haydn's Surprise Symphony, are all topics to consider. In closing Mrs. Wilburn asks, in the words of Richard Wagner, "Does music mean something or is it merely a pleasing toy to tinkle?"

Owns Broadcasting Station

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MISS MARY M. COSTIGAN of Flagstaff, Ariz. is, as far as can be ascertained, the first woman owner and licensed operator of a broadcasting station (Station KFXY) in the United States.

All her life she has met the public in a business way, beginning her career when as a mere child she helped her mother who owned a general store. After school and on Saturdays she was not forced to resort to the "play storekeeping" of most youngsters but could go into a real store to lend a helping hand.

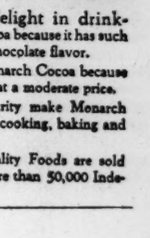
Miss Costigan was born in Detroit, Mich., but about 15 years ago her brother, who lived in the little western town of Flagstaff, Ariz., needed assistance in the management of his theater and sent out an SOS for his sister in the east. She went, and being thoroughly businesslike and enterprising, she learned how to run a motion picture machine and became a licensed operator. When her brother passed on four years later she was left in charge of the theater and three young sons of the brother.

The radio broadcasting station was erected in 1924, which was before the radio commission came into existence. It also had the distinction of being the second station to be established in the state of Arizona. KFXY is 100 watt power, 1420 kc. The programs are put on by local talent, college orchestras (the state teacher's college being located at Flagstaff), glee clubs, and the like. Occasionally professionals appear before the microphone. The general run is about eight hours daily.

Miss Costigan finds time for outside interests. Among them are those of membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the Woman's Club, and the Flagstaff Business and Professional Woman's Club.



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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CORNELL HAS STRONG SQUAD

Football Prospects at Ithaca Brighter Than in Several Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 29—The football outlook at Cornell University is brighter than in several years past, and a capable eleven should represent the Red and White in the major games with Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania. The available material shapes up better than squads in recent years, especially in the number and quality of the backs. Coach Gilmour Dobie, who has started his twelfth season as head coach at Cornell, is pleased at the outlook, especially in the number of reserves the team should have this year. Except for B. J. Viviano '33, who proved a great running back last fall, the squad has no outstanding players, but some of the youngsters and new men show unmistakable promise, and if, as Coach Dobie puts it, full advantage can be taken of the possibilities of the material, the Ithacans ought to be in for a good year.

The squad has been relatively small, not more than 50 men at the most, but it is quality rather than numbers Dobie is after. Most of the players were either on the varsity squad last year or on a third team, or they came out for spring football practice and learned many of the fundamentals at that time. Practice began on Sept. 7, and within a few days four tentative teams were organized. These have been shifted and sifted from time to time, but in the very beginning the ground work of a first team was laid. The first string and its reserves ought to be definitely known at an earlier date this year than is usually the case. The 68-to-0 victory over Clarkson on Saturday is also indicative of a strong team.

Regular Center Lost

Lettermen from last season lost by graduation were Pail Hunt '31, captain and a guard for three seasons; F. A. Lueder '31, left end; G. C. Wallace '30, substitute center. H. J. Riekert '32, regular center last season, is back in college, but cannot afford the time for practice. G. H. Pond '33, one of the backfield regulars last year, is ineligible.

The loss of Lueder and Claggett made a scarcity in experienced end material, but Coach Dobie hopes he has solved the problem, at lesat partially, by shifting R. H. Beyer '33 from the backfield. Beyer developed nicely as a back last year and proved adept at receiving passes. He was also safety man and handled himself well. He has never played end before, but though not very speedy, is showing up well and ought to be useful. On the other wing, Jose C. Martinez-Zorrilla '32, 19-year-old Mexican, is making a big bid for the place. He did a capable job on that wing against Dartmouth and Penn last year. Truby P. Forker '34, end on last year's freshman team; J. M. Wallace '34, one of the regulars in the freshman backfield last season; G. O. Young '32, substitute for two seasons; R. H. Reiber '34, freshman end last year; A. C. Allen '34 are other ends under consideration. Forker, Wallace and Young are among the leaders.

Capt. Christobal M. Martinez-Zorrilla '32 and Abraham George '33, tackles in the big games last year, are slated to hold their places. Both are capable men, aggressive, alert and fast, though not heavy. H. W. Lundin '33, Nathan Rothstein '32 and A. L. Larson '32, all substitute tackles last year, are in the picture, and W. K. Borland '32 is also a possibility. K. Murdock '34, a strong tackle on the freshman team of a year ago, started at tackle, but has been shifted to guard.

One Veteran Guard

Irving V. Tullar '32, veteran left guard, is sure of his place, but there is keen competition for the other side of the line. Harry Shaub '34 and N. E. Kossack '34, are running close for the place, with Shaub, a stocky, short, aggressive 185-pound forward having the edge. If Murdock remains in the guard squad he will back up Tullar. Other guards under consideration are B. L. Falk '32, a substitute last season; and Henry Gally Jr. '34.

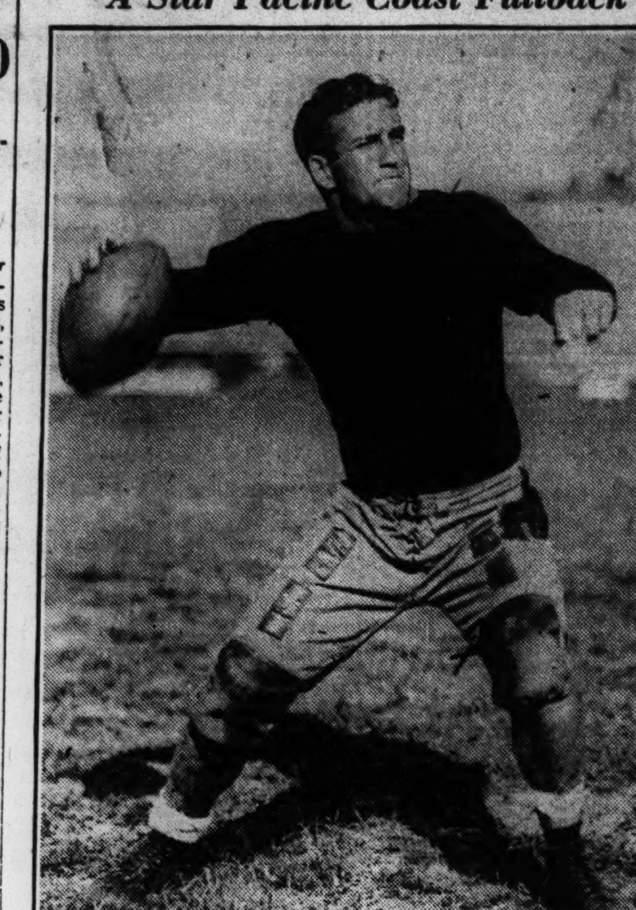
W. B. Penny '33 seems sure of center. He was one of the best of the pivot men last season, but was unable to play much in November and Rieker got the position. Penny has started off snappily. He is a good passer and alert on defense. Besides he has speed. Jerome Brock '34, freshman center, is giving Penny lively competition. J. E. Estabrook '32, a squad man last year, is third on the list.

There are more good backs than Coach Dobie has had to work with in years. They include L. M. Handleman '32, last year's field captain; B. J. Viviano '33, who ranks as one of the best backs developed here in some time; Jacob Cooper '32, who transferred to Cornell and is eligible to play this fall; E. J. Smith '33, who as a sophomore showed much promise last year, but was kept out of the game in November; M. R. Stevens '32, specialty man, a good punter and one of the best passers Cornell has had in years; several promising men from the freshman team of last year—P. S. Kline, William Condon Jr. and J. J. Ferraro; R. R. Hedden '33, squad back last year; W C. Beall '33, another squad back; and R. S. Grant '34, a small but fast sophomore who was a second-string back on the freshman team last fall.

May Have Two Backfields

Coach Dobie is giving this group a thorough testing. It seems pretty clear that Viviano and Condon will certainly be in the first string; Kline is also a big factor, and Cooper has been the fourth member of the quartet. Ferraro is pressing him hard and Handleman and Smith are by no means out of the picture. In fact Cornell is likely to have at least two good sets of backs, with a few specialists besides like Stevens. Viviano and Kline are rugged running backs; Condon and Ferraro can rush, kick or pass; Handleman is a good passer and receiver and a safe field general, though he may not quite make the first string; Smith is a good running back and not a bad passer. Viviano is an outstanding defensive back also and Condon and Kline are also good at backing the line.

A Star Pacific Coast Fullback



Carroll Photo Service

CAPT. N. D. DUNCAN '32
University of California at Los Angeles Varsity Football Team

Templeton Wins Polo Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 29—The last of the Argentines retired from the play of the Waterbury Cups, the final event of the high-goal polo season, yesterday, when the Templeton four disposed of a doubly reorganized Hurlingham team, which ended up with only one of the original four able to play, by a score of 10 to 8. This brings the winners against the Greentree four on Wednesday in the final round, to be played at International Field, Meadow Brook, where yesterday's match was contested.

Before the game began it was announced that David Miles had gone back home, and that Cyril R. Harrison would replace him. During the second chukker, his brother decided to retire also, and was replaced by Thomas Mather. Then, with two minutes to go in the final chukker, Lewis L. Lacey, the captain of the team, was struck by a ball from the mallet of his associate, Harrison, and the game was called at that point. Jean Benitz was the sole survivor.

The real feature of the game was the play of young Mather, who made his first appearance in local high-goal play, and displayed such effective work in support of Lacey that the Templeton four was not able to score between the third and the final chukkers, while Hurlingham climbed up from 3 to the lead, at 8 to 7. He was in every play, and while crude at times, played so hard as to stagger the more experienced players of Templeton, who tried to force the play so hard that they lost their accuracy, until finally Devereux Milburn, back of Templeton, took charge in the final chukker, and settled the play, just before the retirement of Lacey. The summary:

WATERBURY CUPS POLO—Semifinal Round

TEMPLETON	HURLINGHAM
No. 1—Michael Phipps	Jean Benitz
2—F. W. C. Guest	Cyril R. Harrison
3—Raymond Guest	John Miles, J. T. Mather
Back—Devereux Milburn	Lewis L. Lacey

Score—Templeton 10, Hurlingham 8. Goals—Winston Guest 4, Phipps 2, Raymond Guest 2, Milburn 2, for Templeton; Harrison 3, Lacey 3, Mather, by handicap 1, for Hurlingham. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Seven 7½m. chukkers and one 5m. chukker.

A'S LOSE CHARITY GAME TO PHILLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 — A small crowd, only 4000 persons, attended the baseball game played here yesterday for the benefit of the Philadelphia unemployment relief fund. The gate recepts amounted to $8529.50.

Charles "Chuck" Klein, the 1931 home run leader of the National league, led the Phillies to a 5-to-0 victory over the Athletics. Klein hit two home runs and batted in all of his team's five runs. Phil Collins and Ed Dudley limited the champions to three scattered hits, two of them doubles. The Phillies made a triple play in the fifth inning and halted a rally started by the Mackmen. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	10	0
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Collins, Dudley and Davis. Connell; Hoyt, Mahaffey and Cochrane, Heving. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Owens, Pfirman and Campbell. Time—1h. 30m.

MacANDREW and CONNOLLY WIN

WATERBURY, Con., Sept. 29 (AP)—Charlie MacAndrew, New England Open golf champion, from Quincy, Mass., teamed with W. C. Connolly, Wollaston (Mass.), amateur, to win the New England amateur-professional tournament here yesterday with a low net score of 132. A medal score of 70, one over par, in the afternoon round of 18 holes by MacAndrew featured the play of 22 combinations. Eddie Lund of Greenfield and Richard Ciuci of Mill River, tied for low gross with the MacAndrew-Connolly team with a card of 137.

EVINRUDE II WINS CUP

ST. LOUIS. Sept. 29 (AP)—The speedboat Evinrude II, racing up the Mississippi River from New Orleans, arrived here at 3:21 p. m., C. S. T., yesterday, with elapsed time of 78h. 46m., and thus won the Koenig Cup. The boat had been delayed several hours with carburetor trouble and failed to break the record between the two cities, which is 74h. 4m.

President Hoover To Attend Series

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 29

PRESIDENT HOOVER will go to Philadelphia Monday to attend the first World Series game in that city between the Athletics and the St. Louis Cardinals. The President will leave on a special train and return the same way immediately after the game.

Mr. Hoover has attended five baseball games as President. This will make the third World Series to see his attendance.

In all the five games, the Philadelphia Athletics have been one of the participants, and in every case have won.

Sidney Wood Wins Twice in Singles

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29 (AP)—With but little competition offered, favorites swept through first, and in some cases, second-round matches, yesterday of the annual Pacific coast tennis championships.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., of New York, present holder of the Wimbledon singles title, eliminated two San Francisco entrants after losing opening sets to his opponents. He defeated Seymour Turner, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0, and completed a second-round setto with a 4—6, 6—1, 6—4 win over Martin Kenneally.

Frederick J. Perry and George P. Hughes, British Davis Cup stars, stroked out first-round wins. Perry defeated Eli Footrell, San Francisco, 6—3, 7—5, and Hughes took the measure of Sidney Le Feill, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—3.

George M. Lott Jr. of Philadelphia and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., had but little opposition in first-round appearances. Lott won from Ted Lilienthal, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—2, and Mangin disposed of Harold Brogan, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—2.

Favorite to win the women's title, Miss Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, brushed aside two opponents as did her closest rival, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland. Miss Jacobs removed Miss Edith Schoonmaker, 6—0, 6—0, and continued the pace to win two more love sets from another San Francisco girl, Miss Genevieve Grant. Mrs. Harper defeated Miss Edith Tough, San Francisco, 6—0, 6—0, and in the second round, Miss Mary Jane Foster, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., American champion, will not defend her coast singles crown this year, but will appear in mixed doubles.

ADAMS PROPOSES NEW PLAYOFF

A new playoff system for the eight-club National Hockey League has been proposed by President Charles F. Adams of the Boston Bruins. Under the recent 10-club two-division arrangement, six of the 10 teams engaged in the final playoff, but Mr. Adams would have only the winners of each division meet in a best four out of seven series for the title and have the admission charges increased $1 a ticket, all proceeds to go to the league and to be divided accordingly among the first three teams of each division at the conclusion of the series.

BRUINS EXPECT BETTER SEASON

U. C. L. A. Is a Possibility to Win at Least One of Five Major Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29—Each year since 1925, when W. H. Spaulding assumed the position of coach at University of California at Los Angeles, the Bruins have placed better football teams on the gridiron. From the bottom of the Southern California Conference the Bruins climbed to a championship in 1927. Admitted to the Pacific Coast Conference on Jan. 1, 1928, U. C. L. A. since that time has been adjusting itself to the rigors of "big time" competition.

The 1930 season was not at all brilliant, from a Bruin standpoint, There was one conference victory, earned by defeating the University of Idaho, 20 to 6. In all, there were five defeats and three victories last year. The Bruins looked fairly impressive, however, in one defeat. That was when Stanford University won a 20-to-0 victory in the Los Angeles Coliseum. Despite the score, observers could begin to see potentialities in the Bruin varsity. Woefully weak offensively, they put up a stubborn defense against their more seasoned opponents. The ability to play good defensive football was the outstanding Bruin improvement for 1930.

Although held to a scoreless tie by Occidental College Saturday, early season gossip admits the possibility that the Bruins this year may be capable of turning in at least one major "upset." Critics point to the fact that Spaulding's 1930 line is intact, and that, for the first time the Bruins will have a semblance of adequate reserve strength.

Five Major Opponents

Certainly the Bruins have an opportunity to defeat good football teams this year. They play Washington State College, the 1930 Pacific Coast Conference champions, Stanford University, and the University of Oregon in Conference games, and Northwestern University and the University of Florida in intersectional contests. A victory against any one of these five teams would be of immense credit to the youngest member of the Pacific Coast Conference.

Coach Spaulding is conservative concerning the approaching season. He says, "Undoubtedly the Bruins will show more improvement this year than ever before, but we will still be faced with the old problem of material which is not up to the strength that our competitors can put on the field. I expect my team to play better football and to approach more nearly to a quality of the best teams of the Pacific Coast Conference."

Led by Capt. N. D. Duncan '32, there will be 17 lettermen among the candidates for the varsity. Duncan, named by many as one of the finest players on the Pacific Coast, has no opposition whatsoever for the fullback position. He hits the line with vengeance, and is stalwart in defensive play. He punts and passes well, and because of his two years' experience will be a good influence to steady the morale of the Bruins.

Five Leading Halfbacks

J. H. Roberts '32, R. S. Decker '32, M. J. Caldwell '33, J. B. Keeble '34 and R. A. Hendry '34 are the leading candidates for halfback positions. Roberts, who is a splendid kicker, and Decker earned their letters last year, but both will be hard-pressed to retain their regular positions. Keeble, a sophomore, played brilliantly on the freshman team in 1930, and will make a determined bid for a regular position. He is big, can tackle, block and plunge exceptionally well. Caldwell, ineligible last year, played with the reserves, and showed so much promise that Spaulding is going to give him every opportunity this year. Decker is an elusive open field runner and unquestionably will see much service during the season.

The two leading quarterback candidates are L. R. Bergdahl '33 and M. B. Hunt '33. Bergdahl won his letter last year, and is expected to retain his first string position. He has made an exhaustive study of the game and seldom errs in calling the right play. Bergdahl rarely carries the ball himself. Hunt is handicapped by his lack of weight, but is very fast and courageous.

L. E. Wellendorf '32 and R. M. Mulhaupt '32, both of whom played regularly at the ends last year, appear certain to retain their positions. There is one important qualification in Mulhaupt's case, however. Last year Mulhaupt, while exceptionally good on offense, was slow on defense, and two Stanford touchdowns were registered because Mulhaupt's end was skirted. If he is unable to improve this weakness, it is possible that L. L. Haight '32 or D. J. McGue '34 will replace him. Haight won his letter a year ago, while McGue, who stands 6ft. 4in. and is built proportionately, is a sophomore. Other candidates for end positions are C. T. Smith '32 and W. A. Maxwell '34, captain of the freshman team last fall. Wellendorf, now playing his third year, is a fixture. He is tall, fast, and is noted particularly because of his pass-receiving ability.

L. D. McMillan '32 and Houghton Norfleet '33, regulars last year, will fill the tackle positions again. They will be understudied by T. K. Hampton '33, D. R. Jacobson '32 and T. A. Rafferty '34. McMillan is tall and rangy and weighs 200 pounds. Norfleet is shorted but weighs 30 pounds more. This is his second year, and with a year's varsity experience behind him, he should be of considerable use to the Bruins. Neither McMillan nor Norfleet can afford to let down, because Hampton and Jacobson, who have played enough varsity football to earn letters, are only a step behind in ability.

At guard Spaulding has two more veterans, J. J. Duncan '32, brother of the captain, and Gordon W. Jones '33. Duncan will have considerable difficulty in holding his position in the face of competition from F. M. Haslam, E. L. Austin and C. B. Williams, three promising sophomores. Jones, who was given honorable mention on the Rockne-Warner-Jones-Alexander All-American team, is an absolute fixture, and should prove to be a tower of strength on both offense and defense for the Bruins.

The center position will be held by either H. E. Oliver '33 or L. B. Coates '34. Oliver, because of his experience has the edge, but Coates, who was one of the finest high school stars produced in Southern California in recent years, should give him a terrific battle for the first string job.

Occidental College and Pomona College are members of the Southern California Conference, while the remaining six games of the schedule are all against teams capable of extending the best squads in the country. The schedule:

Sept. 25—Occidental College 0, Los Angeles 0, at Olympic Stadium.

Oct. 3—Washington State College at Pullman, Wash.; 17—Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; 24—Pomona College at Pomona, Calif.; 31—Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif.

Nov. 11—Saint Mary's College at Los Angeles Olympic Stadium; 21—University of Oregon at Los Angeles Olympic Stadium; 26—University of Florida at Los Angeles Olympic Stadium.

SIDELINES

BOB ZUPPKE is reported to have made a statement that "a strong college team will beat a strong professional team any day," and he aroused much comment, particularly from the professional players who formerly played in college. A few Midwest writers have intimated that a contest between such teams would be a real help to some unemployment fund.

Many a football player of last Saturday's contests read newspapers with satisfaction because of the deeds he accomplished, but listened to glaring faults brought to his attention by the observing coaching staff Monday. It is easy to remember a well-done assignment and just as easy to forget a missed assignment.

Practically all of the Harvard varsity coaching staff journeyed to West Point to see the Cadets play Ohio Northern. The Cadets showed plenty with a smooth-running, powerful attack that looked polished enough for mid-season. The West Point defense had no opportunity to show its true strength.

Colgate authorities have invited students of about 100 high schools in central, northern and western New York to be guests at the game this week-end between the Scarlet and St. Lawrence. Special sections of seats, about 8000 in all, have been set aside for them.

Columbia's small football squad of 37 men was reduced to 36 Monday when it was learned that Gus Banko, reserve lineman, had left college.

University of Michigan has installed an amplifier system to announce who carries the ball, who tackles, penalties and other information. Such convenience is appreciated by those in the stands.

Tommy Taylor and Capt. Albie Booth featured the 26-to-0 victory of the Eli varsity against the scrubs in a 40-minute scrimmage Monday. Each player scored two touchdowns and Herster Barres, veteran end, scored another. One of Booth's long runs for a touchdown was called back, however, when a player of his own side was caught holding.

New York City is reported to be seeking the Harvard-West Point football game scheduled for the Miche Stadium Oct. 17. The report indicates that it would be played in the Yankee Stadium and for the benefit of the unemployed. West Point would have to make the decision after consultation with Harvard.

Coach Al Wittmer retained 40 men for a first varsity squad at Princeton Monday. The others will form a scrub team. Open practice was held for the benefit of the public.

George "Bulger" Lowe, end coach at Dartmouth for several years, arrived for the Green practice Monday and will spend the greater part of the season with the wingmen. Dartmouth's third and fourth teams scrimmaged against the scrubs while the first teams went through dummy scrimmage and forward passing.

Bill Ingram received a serious setback in his first year of coaching at University of California when he lost Henry Schaldach, brilliant halfback, for about six weeks. Schaldach met with a mishap in the closing moments of the Santa Clara game Saturday. The Golden Bears face St. Mary's, the team that defeated University of Southern California last Saturday, this coming week-end.

One hundred and seventy men reported for Harvard freshman football Monday, and within the next two days the number is expected to increase to 200. Coach R. H. Bond has no little task to sift out the best men. Robert L. Lowe '34, former Exeter man, has been promoted from the end squad of the second varsity to the first varsity by his recent showing in scrimmages. He is the second man to be promoted this season.

WORLD RECORD CLAIMED

CHATHAM, N J., Sept. 29—A world record in rifle shooting was claimed here Monday afternoon by James A. Noxon, of Little Falls, N J., a member of the police pistol school of Chatham, who placed 20 consecutive shots from a .22-caliber rifle issued by the Ordnance Department, inside 3.36 inches of a 10-ring standard American target at 150 yards. The group of shots measured 2 1-10 by 3 6-10 inches. The feat was winessed by Col. Frank Roller, of the Ordnance Department, and Recorder Roy S. Tinny, an officer of the pistol school. Noxon is one of the best shots in the United States. Last year he won the long-range Swiss rifle match at Seagirt, N. J., with 38 consecutive bullseyes at 200 yards with the same caliber rifle.

CHESS TOURNEY ENDS

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 29 (AP)—The international chess masters tournament here came to an end yesterday with the twenty-sixth round, in which Dr. Savielly Tartakower of Poland was the only winner. The other games yesterday were all drawn. The following are the tournament prize winners: First, Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of France; second, E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany; third, Aron Nimzowitsch of Denmark; fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh (tie) S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia, Isaac Kashdan, United States G. Stoltz, Sweden, and Dr. Milan Vidmar, Jugoslavia.

HART NOT SIGNED YET

MONTREAL, Sept. 29 (By the Canadian Press)—Cecil Hart, manager for several years of the Montreal Canadiens, world professional hockey champions, yesterday said that he had not come to terms with the owners of the club and had not signed a contract for the coming season. Hart said he expected to leave for St. Louis today to confer with Joe Cattaranich, president and owner of the Canadiens.

CHESS

by Frederick R Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1343
By L. Gugel

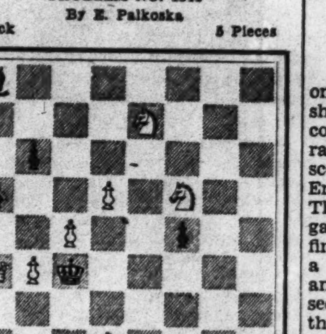
Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1344
By E. Palkoska

Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1341.		Kt-Q3	
No. 1342.	1.	B-B5	threat
	2.	Q-Kt4ch	
	1.	———	Kt-K3
	2.	Q-R7ch	
	1.	———	Kt-B3
	2.	Kt-B2ch	
	1.	———	RxKtch
	2.	PxRch	
	1.	———	B-K3
	2.	Q-Q4ch	

End-Game No. 62. 1 Kt-Kt5 and Black resigned, for there is no defense to KtxBP, or Q-Kt4 and R4. If 1 . . . QxKt; 2 R-R8ch, KxR; 3 KtxBPch, K-Kt; 4 KtxQ, etc. If 1 . . . P-Kt3; 2 Kt-Kt6 wins.

END-GAMES

Here is the dazzling conclusion to a game won by Edward Lasker from Sir George Thomas.

End-Game No 63

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces
White mates in seven

NOTES

It has been discovered that Problem No. 1250 is mistakenly credited to Olcott Vail. The real composer is Sam Loyd.

I. Kashdan, whose showing at Bled has ranked him with the world's great players, has been invited to participate in a tournament scheduled to begin early in October. The first four rounds will be played at Tatra-Lomnitz, Czechoslovakia. The others will be distributed among other Czechoslovakian health resorts. The players will include Bogoljubow, Sultan Khan, Flohr, L. Steiner, Pirc, Noteboom, Mikenas, Stoltz, Rejfir and Lilienthal.

Miss Vera Menchik, women's world champion, is now a resident master at the Empire Social Chess Club at Whiteleys, London. This new and active organization, which publishes the Social Chess Quarterly, boasts well over 1000 members.

The first games to reach us from the Bled tournament show Alekhine in the best form and Nimzowitsch in the worst. Two Round 1 games follow. The annotations are by D. H. Mugridge, former Los Angeles champion, now at Harvard.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

	Nimzowitsch White	Pirc Black		Nimzowitsch White	Pirc Black
1	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16	B-Q3	P-B4
2	P-B4	P-B3	17	P-K4(e)	PxQP
3	P-QKt3	P-Q4	18	BxP(f)	P-K4
4	B-Kt2	P-K3	19	B-Kt2	Kt-B4!
5	Q-B2	B-Q3	20	Kt-Q2	QR-Q
6	Kt-B3	Castles	21	PxP(g)	P-K5
7	P-K3(a)	P-QR3	22	P-B6(h)	PxP
8	P-Q4	QKt-Q2	23	B-K2	Kt-Q6!
9	B-K2(b)	Q-K2	24	BxKt	PxB
10	Castles	R-K	25	Q-Kt	Q-Kt2
11	QR-Q	PxP	26	P-Kt3	Q-Kt3
12	BxP(c)	P-QKt4	27	B-Q4(i)	R-K7
13	B-Q3	B-Kt2	28	B-Kt6	BxP!
14	Kt-K4	KtxKt	29	Resigns	
15	BxKt	P-KB4(d)			

(a) 7 P-Kt3 would constitute the Reti formation, which has lately been adopted by both Capablanca and Kashdan, but to which Nimzowitsch is not partial The white QKt, however, is regarded as better posted on Q2 (after P-Q3) in the Reti, while here it has already gone to QB3. Nimzowitsch's move leads to an older form of the QP game seldom seen nowadays, but thoroughly playable.

(b) Not to Q3, presumably because Black's last two moves have shown his intention to play P-K4.

(c) If the natural move, 12 PxP, Black would reply P-K4. But if now 12 . . . P-K4; 13 Kt-KKt5! Black, however, finds another means of developing his Q wing.

(d) Black wisely selects for mobility at the price of a certain positional insecurity and secures the initiative.

(e) One of Nimzowitsch's rare mistakes, immediately taken advantage of by his young opponent. 17 Q-K2 would secure his position.

(f) KtxP, PxP; 19 BxKP, Q-R5 would lose at once.

(g) Black is threatening nothing worse than to win a pawn by KtxB; QxKt, B-Kt5; but White's position is most uncomfortable.

(h) If B-Kt immediately, Q-R5.

(i) If KR-K, RxRch; 28 RxR, B-Kt5; 29 R-Q (if 29 Q-Q, Q-R3), BxKt; 30 RxB, Q-K5. The finish is very neat and Pirc is to be congratulated upon a fine victory from a formidable opponent.

RUY LOPEZ

	Stoltz White	Alekhine Black		Stoltz White	Alekhine Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	22	P-QKt3	QR-Q
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23	BxKt	RxB
3	B-Kt5	P-QR3	24	Q-B2	B-R5(h)
4	B-R4	P-Q3	25	P-Kt3	RxBP
5	P-Q4	P-QKt4	26	R-KB	B-Kt4
6	B-Kt3	KtxP	27	K-Kt2	RxRch
7	KtxKt	PxKt	28	RxR	Q-B3ch!
8	B-Q5(a)	R-Kt	29	K-R3	B-K6
9	B-B6ch(b)	B-Q2	30	R-B	R-Q4!
10	BxBch	QxB	31	Kt-B4	Q-Q2ch!
11	QxP	Kt-B3	32	P-Kt4	R-Q5
12	Kt-B3	B-K2	33	Q-KKt2!	P-QB3
13	Castles	Castles	34	Kt-R5	B-Kt4
14	B-Q2	KR-K	35	Q-K2	P-Kt3
15	Q-Q3	P-Kt5	36	Kt-Kt3	P-KR4
16	Kt-K2(c)	Q-B3!	37	Kt-K4	QxPch
17	P-KB3?(d)	P-Q4!	38	QxQ	PxQch
18	PxP(e)	KtxP	39	KxP	RxKtch
19	QR-K	B-B3	40	KxB	K-Kt3
20	P-QB4(f)	Q-B4ch	41	Resigns	
21	R-B2(g)	Kt-K6			

(a) If White wanted a draw, 8 P-QB3 was a likelier way to get it. If then PxP, 9 Q-Q5, B-K3; 11 Q-B6ch, and Black will probably prefer a draw to the risky 11 . . K-K2.

(b) This, of course, helps Black's development along nicely, since the white bishop makes six moves only to exchange itself for a once-moved black bishop. Probably White fears if 9 QxP, B-Q3; 10 . . .

P-QB3 and 11 . . . P-QB4. But 10 P-QB3 would secure the bishop, and if Black prefers to trade his KKt for it, White's command of terrain is compensation enough for Black's pair of bishops.

(c) White does not like 16 Kt-Q5, KtxKt; 17 PxKt, B-B3, with an uncomfortable Q wing.

(d) Already White has lost the initiative and this move is a positive positional error, particularly since Black's KB is still in being. White, apparently, does not play the natural (and best) move, Kt-Kt3, because he wishes to retain the option of Kt-Q4, but by opening the diagonal he has rendered that move ineffectual. If, after 17 Kt-Kt3, Alekhine's favorite thrust of P-KR4, 18 KR-K, and everything is shipshape.

(e) Necessary, since 18 P-K5, B-B4ch would lose the pawn. But now every black piece comes into powerful action.

(f) To avoid a backward QBP after P-QKt3, but presenting Black with a tactical opportunity.

(g) If 21 K-R, Kt-K6; 22 BxKt, RxB; 32 Q-B2, P-Kt6!, and it is White's Q side which collapses

(h) Which, presumably, was what White overlooked. The game is won, and in what follows we have only to marvel at the relentless perfection of the champion's technique.

Waring Tops First Division Scorers

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29—T. H. Waring, one of Aston Villa's famous sharpshooting brigade, has taken an early commanding lead in this season's race for the honor of being top goal scorer in the first division of the English Association Football League. This is hardly a surprise to the game's followers because Waring finished the 1930-31 campaign with a total of goals (49) better than anybody else could show in any section. He was eight in front of the runner-up in the first division, James Dunne, Sheffield United, 11 ahead of W. R. Dean, Everton, champion scorer of the second division, and three superior to Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace, who headed the final list of the Southern section, third division, and 12 better than James McConnell, Carlisle United, star marksman in the Northern section.

Although Waring has an advantage of four goals over the next man in the list compiled to Sept. 29 inclusive, he is not the topscorer in the league, that honor belonging to Charles Pearce, Swansea Town, who in the first month of the present season found the net 15 times in the second division. He is already seven goals ahead of his nearest rival in his particular competition.

In the third division, scoring honors have been evenly distributed and the leaders in the Northern and Southern sections possess identical totals.

The following lists show names, clubs and scores of all the players in the English league who have put the ball into the net five or more times:

FIRST DIVISION	
T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	12
J. W. Bowers, Derby County	8
H. A. Blackmore, Bolton Wanderers	7
E. J. Rimmer, Sheffield Wednesday	7
E. A. Houghton, Aston Villa	6
S. Smith, Leicester City	6
D. Wright, Liverpool	6
David Halliday, Manchester City	6
G. H. Camsell, Middlesbrough	6
G. T. Stephenson, Sheffield Wednesday	6
James Lambert, The Arsenal	5
J. H. A Hulme, The Arsenal	5
Joseph Bradford, Birmingham	5
James Hampson, Blackpool	5
Archibald Jackson, Chelsea	5
Gordon Hodgson, Liverpool	5
J. M. Boyd, Newcastle United	5
S. Gibson, Sheffield United	5
J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday	5
T. W. Glidden, West Bromwich Albion	5
G. W. Richardson, West Bromwich Alb.	5
SECOND DIVISION	
Charles Pearce, Swansea Town	15
John Wallbanks, Barnsley	8
A. Haddleton, Southampton	8
J. R. Smith, Bury	6
J. Horton, Charlton Athletic	6
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	6
Edward O'Callaghan, Tottenham Hotsp'r	6
A. Bottrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	6
I. Harwood, Bradford	5
F. Lindsay, Bury	5
D. M. Robbie, Bury	5
Albert Pyngar, Chesterfield	5
W. Dickinson, Notts Forest	5
W. Johnstone, Oldham Athletic	5
Sidney Black, Plymouth Argyle	5
R. Crawford, Preston North End	5
J. S. Mawson, Stoke City	5
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section	
W. McNaughton, Gateshead	11
M. Wellock, Darlington	9
R. Williams, Crewe Alexandra	8
Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	8
J. McConnell, Carlisle United	7
W. T. Watson, Carlisle United	7
W. Lumley, Hartlepools United	7
T. Duncan, Hull City	7
A. R. Waterston, Southport	7
M. Watson, Accrington	6
S. Raleigh, Hull City	6
H. T. O. Jennings, Chester	5
A. Riley, Lincoln City	5
A. Hall, Lincoln City	5
G. Hick, Rotherham United	5
E. Ursom, Tranmere Rovers	5
E. Dixon, Tranmere Rovers	5
Southern Section	
R. Newton, Fulham	11
C. H. Eyre, Bournemouth	10
H. E. Fammond, Fulham	10
G. C. James, Watford	10
T. Barnet, Watford	9
William Lane, Brentford	8
Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace	8
A. Rennie, Luton Town	7
M. Bourton, Coventry City	6
George Clarke, Crystal Palace	6
G. H. Goddard, Queens Park Rangers	6
James Trotter, Torquay United	6
R. E. Tricker, Clapton Orient	5
G. Johnson, Mansfield Town	5
J. Brain, Norwich City	5
A. Bacon, Reading	5
D. H. Morris, Swindon Town	5

Vines and Partner Defeat Champions

LOS ANGELES, Sept 29 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, collegians of the University of Southern California and Stanford, respectively, defeated the national doubles champions, Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Los Angeles, yesterday, to win the Pacific Southwest doubles title, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Van Ryn and Allison never moved into the lead, playing an erratic game against an unusually strong performance of their junior opponents. Gledhill and Vines broke through Van Ryn's service three times during the match, winning all three sets on the breaks.

It looked for a moment in the final set as though the defenders of the Pacific Southwest doubles title might rally and extend the ordeal to another set when they broke through Gledhill in the sixth. However, the California pair came back to crash through Allison in the ninth; won Gledhill's service in the tenth and then broke through Van Ryn for the third time in the eleventh to clinch the match.

Vines had his own way in the final game with his indomitable service to bring him his second championship of the tournament.

The victory raised Vines' total of titles for the 1931 season to an even dozen doubles championships. He also possesses 13 singles crowns, including the national singles title.

MISS ORCUTT'S 80 WINS MEDAL

Mrs. Fraser Follows With an 81 in Canadian Golf Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 29 — Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., the defending champion, won the medalist honors in the 18-hole qualifying round of the twenty-sixth annual Canadian ladies' open golf championship at the Rosedale Golf Club on Monday with an 80 over the par 77 course. She was closely pressed by Mrs. W. G. Fraser of the Royal Golf Club, Ottawa, formerly Miss Alexa W. Sterling, who had an 81, while Miss Margery Kirkham of the Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine Montreal, Canadian closed titleholder, was third with 82.

Eighty-nine players, including representatives from Great Britain, United States and Canada, competed, and the thirty-two qualifiers include 17 from the United States, 13 from Canada, and the two British entrants, Misses Enid Wilson and Marjorie Kerr, who tied for sixth place with 84's, a stroke behind Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago and Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas-City.

Miss Orcutt played steady golf with the exception of one hole, the par 3 thirteenth where she took a six. She was out in 37, one under par, and was two strokes better than her nearest rivals at the turn. Mrs. Fraser was out in 40 and dropped further behind on the next two holes, but she started a strong rally that pulled her back into a contending position. On the short sixteenth she had a six-foot putt for a birdie 2 which would have put her ahead of Miss Orcutt at the same place, but she was off the line and too strong and then missed coming back. Mrs. C. S. Eddis of the Rosedale Golf Club was even with Miss Orcutt and Mrs. Fraser with three holes to play, but she broke on the sixteenth and seventeenth, taking 6 on the former and 8 on the latter, and she ended up with an 85, the same as Misses Mary K. Browne of Cleveland and Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, California.

The 32 qualifiers were confined to a range of 11 strokes, the qualifying limit being 91. Par and the cards of the two leaders were:

Par, out	4	5	5	3	5	3	4	5	4	38	
Miss Orcutt, out	4	6	3	3	5	3	4	5	3	37	
Mrs. Fraser out	4	6	4	3	5	3	5	6	4	40	
Par, in	4	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	4	39	77
Miss Orcutt, in	5	4	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	43	80
Mrs. Fraser, in	5	6	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	41	81

The scores were:

Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J.	37	43	80
Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa	40	41	81
Margery Kirkham, Montreal	42	40	82
Virginia Van Wie, Chicago	41	42	83
Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City	42	41	83
Enid Wilson, Notts, Eng.	41	43	84
Marjorie Kerr, England	39	45	84
Marion Hollins, Santa Cruse, Cal.	44	41	85
Mary K. Browne, Cleveland	43	42	85
Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Rosedale	39	46	85
Ada Mackenzie, Toronto Ladies	43	43	86
Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis.	41	45	86
Mrs. John Arends, Detroit	44	42	86
Mrs H. G. Higbie, Detroit	44	43	87
Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va.	44	44	87
Mrs. S. G. Bennett, Lambton	42	45	87
Mrs. A. Harrison, Buffalo	44	43	87
Mrs. E. Phillips, Lambton	41	46	87
Mrs. H. D. Stirrett, Hutchinson, Kan.	41	47	88
June Beebe, Olympia Fields, Chicago	44	44	88
Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto Golf	42	46	88
Mrs. R. Holmes, Toronto Golf	45	44	89
Helen Lawson, Los Angeles	47	42	89
Cecil Smith, Toronto Golf	45	44	89
Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto	43	46	89
Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock, Toronto Golf	45	45	90
Martha Brewer, Weston, Mass.	44	46	90
R. Sherwood, Stockbridge, Mass.	43	47	90
Mrs. C. Cowan, Rosedale	45	45	90
Doris Taylor, Kanawaki	51	40	91
Mrs. N. Goldberg, Long Branch, N. J.	45	46	91
Mrs. L. G. Riley, Pittsburgh	44	47	91
Mrs. E. T. Nicholas Jr., Chicago	44	48	92
Mrs. F. W. White, Hartford, Conn.	46	46	92
Myriam Elmsley, Toronto Golf	45	48	93
Honor Bright, Lookout Point	47	46	93
Dorothy Richards, Weston, Mass	46	47	93
L. Adams, Indianapolis	44	49	93
Mrs. M. B. Wallace, St. Louis	45	48	93
Mrs. A. Gibson, Lambton	45	48	93
Mary Millichamp, Rosedale	46	48	94
B. Abernethy, Oakmont, Penna.	47	47	94
Maud Smith, Toronto Golf	48	46	94
Mrs. A. B. Fisher, Lambton	45	49	94
Mrs. Gordon Ferrie, Hamilton	44	50	94
Lucille Rolland, Laval	49	46	95
Frances Sharpe, Royal Ottawa	45	51	96
Mary Hunter, Glendale	49	47	96
Edith Turner, Hamilton	48	48	96
Hazel Hudson, Toronto Ladies	45	52	97
Mrs. T. J. Agar, Mississauga	46	51	97
Mrs. H. C. Lefroy, Rosedale	48	49	97
Lillian Wright, Toronto Ladies	47	51	98
Mrs. H. Sedgwick, Cedarbrook	50	49	99
Ann Webster, Leavenworth, Kan.	48	51	99
Emily Jule Stifel, Wheel'g, W.Va.	53	46	99
Mrs. D. A. Reid Lambton	49	50	99
Maryon Murphy, Royal Ottawa	54	46	100
Mrs. W. G. More, Toronto Golf	51	49	100
Mrs. B. Renwick, Bedford, N. Y.	50	50	100
Mrs. P. K. Hewood, Rosedale	46	54	100
Betty Burton, Chicago	51	50	101
Mme. L. Papineau, Laval	50	51	101
Mrs. G Konantz, St. C. Winnipeg	49	52	101
Mrs. H. Kottek, Long Brch, N.J.	48	53	101
Mrs. W. S. Ware, Summit	47	54	101
Mrs. H. D. Raymond, Evans'n, Ill.	51	51	102
Betsy Wadsworth, Toronto Golf	50	52	102
Alleyne Smith, St. Augustine, Fla.	48	54	102
Mrs. W. M. Ferris, Newton, Mass.	48	54	102
Aleen Aked, Royal York	49	54	103
Mrs. H. Clarke, Port Credit	50	54	104
Mrs. J. F. Hobkirk, York Downs	53	51	104
Mrs. A. McD. McBain, Toronto	49	55	104
Isobel Suckling, Toronto Ladies	52	53	105
Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Chicago	50	55	105
Katherine Christie, Lambton	52	54	106
Mrs. D. Coulson, York Downs	53	53	106
Mrs. V. Sifton, Toronto Golf	53	53	106
Mrs. D. Ross, Rosedale	58	50	108
Mrs. G. Phippen, Rosedale	51	57	108
Mrs. F. W. Saunders, Kanawa	55	54	109
Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Toronto Golf	53	56	109
Mrs. Dowling, Kansas City	55	55	110
Mrs. M. E. Vanzant, Rosedale	57	57	114
Mrs. S. Jones, Toronto Golf	54	60	114
Mrs. H. Burnham, Toronto Golf	54	62	116
Mrs. J. G. M'kenzie, Toronto Golf	67	70	137
Mrs. W. E. Newlon, Chicago	66	62	128

UNEMPLOYED CAMPS BRING EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—How work creates work for the unemployed is demonstrated by the announcement of the contracting firm which will feed Ontario's unemployed in the trans-Canada labor camps now almost completed. The caterers state that they will require over 1000 men as cooks, waiters and dishwashers. They will hire their help as near as possible to where the work is being undertaken in accordance with their policy of securing both labor and supplies locally. The concern has equipment valued at $500,000 on hand to help in handling its contract of feeding the men in the labor camps. Eighty cents a day will be deducted from each man for board and accommodation not 75 cents as at first stated.

LATVIA'S GOLD BASIS

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 29 (AP)—It was authoritatively announced today that the Latvian Government has no intention of suspending the gold standard.

BY-PLAYS

NOT A SINGLE GOLF REPEATER AMONG THE MEN

THE five major-golf championships of the world have now been settled for 1931, and where there were only two golfers holding the titles at the end of the 1930 season, there are now five. The Bobby Jones monopoly, which was voluntarily relinquished by him, has been divided up into four parts, the United States amateur going to Francis D. Ouimet, the British amateur to Eric Martin-Smith, the United States open to Billy Burke, and the British open to Tommy Armour; and it is extremely doubtful if any one of the above winners was seriously considered as a successor to Jones at the start of the respective tournaments. The United States professional championship title, for which Jones was not eligible last year and which was held by Tommy Armour, the winner of the 1931 British open, has fallen to the lot of Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y., who must have established some kind of a record by winning a major golf title the first year he competed for it. The fact that the four titles held by Jones last year have been won by four different golfers simply goes to show just how remarkable his golf was.

IN THE SHIP LANES

WITH the retirement from service of the steamships Republic, America, and George Washington, of the United States Lines, that company is relieved of the cost of operating these vessels, which, due to their age, were not economical to maintain, and has benefited by replacing them with two vessels, formerly the army transports Somme and Cambrai.

These two ships have been renamed the American Importer and American Exporter, and, as they are sister ships of the present five American Merchant Line vessels which the United States Lines operates, they will fit into the service in an efficient manner.

The ships, according to Mr. E. G. McMicken, vice-president of the United States Lines will be operated in the New York-Plymouth-Cherbourg-Hamburg service for the present, with passenger fares of $100 to Plymouth. They have accommodations for approximately 120 passengers, are oil-burners, 500 feet long, and of approximately 9000 gross tons.

All the rooms are outside, and a large number are equipped with bath or shower, these being sold at fares slightly above the minimum rates. They are for tourist class passengers exclusively, and with their broad sun decks and two promenade decks provide ample space for this purpose, in addition to having express cargo and refrigerator space.

When the first of the two new 30,000-ton cabin liners, now building in Camden, N. J., is completed, it is expected that she will be placed in the run to Cherbourg and Southampton, with the Leviathan. Both the two new ships are expected to be completed in time to get into operation next year, and the Leviathan will then have two worthy companion ships for the transatlantic run.

"Forty Cruises to Everywhere"

The International Mercantile Marine Company has compiled a folder listing its winter voyages, ranging from 4 to 30 days in duration, and including trips to the Mediterranean and West Indies. No world cruise will be operated this year by this line.

The Homeric will make six voyages to Nassau this fall, as well as two 30-day Mediterranean voyages, and one trip to the West Indies.

The Belgenland, the Britannic, the Lapland, and other vessels are scheduled for various cruises, and particularly notable will be a series of nine-day trips to Havana, to be carried out by the three ships of the Panama Pacific Line, the California, Virginia, and the Pennsylvania.

The palatial white motorship, Kungsholm of the Swedish American Line, is scheduled to make a series of fall and winter voyages, including a six-day triangle cruise from New York to Bermuda and Halifax on Oct. 21, in addition to which she will make five cruises from New York to the West Indies and South America of 17 or 18 days' duration during the winter season.

Looking ahead to next summer, the same line has scheduled this vessel for a North Cape cruise, which will include Iceland, the Scandinavian countries, Finland and Russia.

Escorted Tours

The American Express Company's travel service has arranged a cruise to South America for the coming winter season, this being its thirteenth annual tour of these waters.

The party leaves New York in the motor ship Santa Barbara, of the Grace Line, Feb.13, calling at various ports along the west coast of South America after passing through the Panama Canal. From Valpariso, Chile, a journey to other parts of Chile is made by rail, and thence over the Andes to Buenos Aires, Argentina, where the Munson Line ship, American Legion, is boarded for the trip to Santos, Brazil. Part of the journey through Brazil is made by rail, the party again boarding the steamship at Rio de Janiero and returning to New York, with a stop at Bermuda, on the steamship Southern Cross.

The tour consumes 72 days, and covers 13,651 miles. Mimimum rates per passenger are $1695.

Arrival Dates

The growing practice of showing the dates of arrivals of transatlantic ships makes for added convenience for all persons having occasion to use the steamship schedules regularly.

Among the leading lines which print the probable arrival dates of their ships on both sides of the Atlantic are the United States Lines, American Export Line, North German Lloyd, Hamburg American, Cosulich, and Navigazione Generale Italiana, while the Dollar Line operates its ships on a world schedule, with the precise day and hour of each arrival at every port shown in its schedules for a year ahead.

The lines which do not show the dates of arrival include the several routes of the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Cunard Line, French Line, Lloyd Sabaudo, Swedish American, Norwegian American and Holland America.

The objections to printing the probable dates of arrivals at various ports are rather trivial, one being the fact that the arrivals are not guaranteed, which is, of course, understood by everyone, and, secondly, the lack of space in the folder, which is not an especially potent argument.

Without the dates of arrivals, some steamship clerks have been found to be unduly optimistic in telling travelers when the ships will probably arrive, with the result that many persons anticipate a much quicker crossing than actually ensues. This in turn works to the ultimate disadvantage of the lines in question, as good-will cannot be formed through erroneous advance information. There is no definite reason why steamship lines should not publish the probable dates of arrivals of their ships, and the inclusion of such information in their sailing schedules would be of marked aid to all persons using these.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 1

Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Guatemala, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Friday, Oct. 2

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; Majestic (9 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Ile de France (10 p. m.), French, for Plymouth, Havre; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.

Saturday, Oct. 3

Adriatic, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Lapland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Cameronia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Transylvania, Cunard, for Belfast, Glasgow; Volendam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Stavengerfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; United States, Scandinavian American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America; Santa Rita, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, Oct. 6

Resolute (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Excambion, American Export, for Alexandria via Mediterranean ports.

Wednesday, Oct. 7

Berengaria (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Oct. 4

Cameronia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Oct. 1

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, Oct. 2

Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Oct. 3

Minnedosa, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Glasgow.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, Oct. 3

Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Oct. 1

Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, Oct. 2

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Wednesday, Oct. 7

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Oct. 3

Wilhelmina, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Oct. 3

President Cleveland, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 1

Resolute, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Oct. 2

Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Oct. 3

America, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.

Sunday, Oct. 4

Samaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth; General Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Oct. 5

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Statendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Roma, N. G. I., from Naples, Genoa; Santa Barbara, Grace, from West Coast, South America.

Tuesday, Oct. 6

Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

Wednesday, Oct. 7

Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Monday, Oct. 5

Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Monday, Oct. 5

President Grant, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; California, Panama Pacific, from New York.

Tuesday, Oct. 6

President Wilson, Dollar, from Orient, for New York; Manoa, Matson, from Honolulu.

Wednesday, Oct. 7

Sierra, Matson, from Sydney.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Friday, Oct. 2

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, from Honolulu.

Saturday, Oct. 3

President Grant, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; California, Panama Pacific, from New York.

DUE SEATTLE

Tuesday, Oct. 6

President Taft, American Mail, from Orient.

POLITICS CROWDED OUT IN BRAZIL BY ECONOMIC CHANGES

(Continued from Page 1)

maintaining of the price of coffee was "another matter."

However, months passed and President Luis went about his tasks. He was hailed as a clear-headed, far-seeing man and his popularity was acclaimed throughout the country. Fuel oil was discovered in the state of São Paulo, where today concessions have been granted to American firms. The Amazon jungles were pushed farther and farther back and farms appeared. The Japanese were arriving in considerable numbers to settle upon them, for the Japanese were permitted to become citizens of the republic after two years' residence. Until November, 1928, all went well—then the price of coffee dropped. Along with the prices dropped President Luis' popularity.

With surprising regularity do economic depressions bring on an overthrow of governments in Latin America. Although in 1928 Washington Luis was in no immediate danger of being deposed, the beginning of the end had come. This was proved later.

Coffee a Bugaboo

Coffee was the bugaboo in Brazil, as wheat bothers Argentina and nitrate upsets Chile. When prices were high prosperity held everyone contented, but if prices fell, Governments fell, too. President Luis attempted to hold the price of coffee by means of a "valorization plan." That meant storing coffee, which might have been sold at a figure permitting a small profit, until a world-wide demand called for it at artificial figures.

The plan had been successful in 1902, 1917 and 1921. Unfortunately in 1928 there were too many plantations that could be operated successfully on an 11½-cent-a-pound basis, and coffee could not be forced up to a permanent 22-cent level.

To add to the President's troubles, the time for presidential and congressional elections was approaching and the people were casting around for candidates. This was in 1930. For years there had been an understanding between the States of São Paulo and Minas Geraes that Presidents should alternate between them every four years; 1930 was Minas Geraes protested and a camsented at the capital. But President Luis had plans of his own and brought forward the candidacy of Senhor Julio Prestes of São Paulo. Minas Geraes protested and a campaign followed with Dr. Getulio Vargas, a compromise candidate between Minas Geraes and the State of Rio Grande do Sul, opposing Senhor Prestes.

But Senhor Prestes won, although he was later refused his place as head of the Government and was forced to leave Brazil. Revolution broke out. In a short time the movement extended to all the states and the revolutionists advanced gradually upon Rio de Janeiro, the national capital. Oct. 24, 1930, the situation became so serious that the army and its officers insisted that President Luis resign.

Vargas Summoned

He was given half an hour to make his decision. He refused, was taken prisoner and permitted to depart for Europe, Nov. 20. Then followed a Government by a group of generals and admirals until, shortly afterward, Dr. Vargas, the defeated candidate for President, was summoned to Rio de Janeiro and installed in office.

Everything was satisfactory on the surface. Everything generally is satisfactory on the surface after a Latin-American election. Dr. Vargas was a hero. President Luis had been a despot. "Viva el republico!"

But the ship of state could not be motivated by enthusiasm alone. It needed the backing of the populace and this it really did not have. Senhor Prestes' followers were disgruntled and Washington Luis still had many admirers who considered his exile to Paris unfair.

However, President Vargas went about the nation's business and accepted an offer for a representative of Rothschild's, the London bankers, to visit Brazil, study the economic and financial situation, and recommend corrections. The representative arrived, Sir Otto Niemeyer, and after weeks of conferences suggested a central bank, the control of state and municipal foreign loans by the Federal Government, and junking of the plan for valorizing coffee prices. This was in August, 1931.

As yet, the bank has not been established, though the Government has conducted studies into a formation along the line of the Federal Reserve System in the United States. Before such a bank can function properly, a sizable foreign loan must be obtained to provide sufficient gold exchange, it is said.

Today Brazil, like other nations, is awaiting economic recovery. On the surface politics is of secondary importance. Below the surface few know what political movement is going on. The nation has been told what it must do to help set its house in order. Brazil is a progressive country. This is worth remembering.

Davis to Continue In Philippine Post

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 29 (AP)—Gov.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis announced last night that he had decided to take a temporary leave of absence instead of resigning his post.

In a formal statement he said:

"At the request of the Secretary of War, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, and many prominent Filipinos, I have decided to go on a temporary leave of absence instead of resigning my post as I have for some time wished to do, owing to illness in my family."

The Governor-General said he would sail for the United States as soon as bills before the present legislature are disposed of. The legislature ends Nov. 9, and it was expected Mr. Davis would get away soon after.

Mr. Davis said he will spend the Christmas holidays in St. Louis, his home, then join his wife, who is in France.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Magdalene E Tracy, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.
Martha Spotts, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter G. Coombs, Bend, Ore.
Ella Hempel, Chicago, Ill.
Leona N. S. Crabbe, Washington, D. C.
Hazel D. Koon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edmund H. Koon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Minnie W. Williams, Canton, Ohio.
Donald W. Williams, Canton, Ohio.
Mary Jewel Williams, Canton, Ohio.
David Williams, Canton, Ohio.
C. W. Williams, Canton, Ohio.
Earl H. Myer, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Sarah E. Myer, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Laura E. Cloud, Atlantic City, N. J.
Bertha A. Lott, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. G. A. Adams, Springfield, Mass.
Nancy Ramsden, London, Eng.
Mrs. W. Oakley Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Oakley Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Bertha S. Rockwell, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Dorothy D. Harrison, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Katherine Carpenter, Seattle, Wash.
Charlotte I. Gorton, Detroit, Mich.
Myrtle J. Bell, Detroit, Mich.
M. Constance Armstrong, London, Eng.
Charles C. Williams, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Williams, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Marie A. Tripp, Toronto, Canada.
Mlle. Berthe Meyer, Grue Fontaine, Asnières, France.
Harriet I. Horton, Marblehead, Mass.
Marianne V. Quick, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Albina J. Weed, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Edith I. Cotton, Hyannis, Mass.
Miss Eula M. Ableson, Jenkintown, Penna.

COTTON INDUSTRY OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The cotton manufacturing industry, as it has freed itself from the extreme individualism which seriously restricted its operations in the past, is now looking forward to an era of greater prosperity, according to an article in the latest issue of Investment Banking by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

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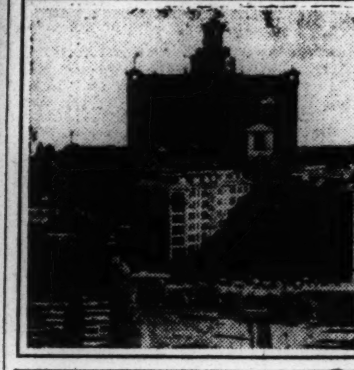
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STOCKS RALLY WELL IN LAST TRADING HOUR

Upturn in Prices Reduces Earlier Losses—Good Volume of Sales

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Stocks rallied in the last hour today after many leading issues had made new bear market lows on declines of 1 to 3 points.

The upturn, accelerated by declaration of the usual yearly extra dividend by American Can, reduced or canceled the earlier losses. Can turned a 2-point drop into a net gain.

U. S. Steel, which had touched 72⅝, or 2¾ lower, cut its decline to about a point. General Motors was weak, off a couple of points.

American Telephone also was heavy. Rails were supported. Atchison, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and New Haven rallied a point or so.

Sales approximated 3,000,000 shares.

The market appeared to be still under the domination of uncertainties abroad. Steadiness of sterling exchange, and recovery in the Holland florin were encouraging, but news that the Stockholm Stock Exchange would be closed until further orders, and that the principal industrial bank in Rheims, France, had closed its doors, gave a measure of the widespread financial unsettlement in Europe.

Foreign Markets Unsettled

The Paris Bourse closed with a distinctly heavy tone, and the London market was much unsettled by the uncertainties over the possibility of an election, and the apparent deadlock in the Government over a protective tariff.

The local money market was a little easier, with outside call loans at 1¼ per cent, compared with 1½ yesterday. The recent firmer tendency in medium to long-term money rates, however, resulted in further pressure against the low-yield Government securities. The question as to whether increased taxation will be sought at the next Congress, or whether the Government will continue to borrow by floating securities, injects an element of uncertainty from which Wall Street looks for little relief for several weeks.

Gold exports of roughly $20,000,000 today were the largest since June of 1928, but the outflow of metal should have little effect upon the money market, for a time at least. It is estimated that the United States could have lost several hundreds of millions in gold before experiencing any real stringency in money.

The extent of the probable outflow of gold at this time is said in banking circles to be purely a matter of guesswork, but a substantial movement is expected. It is pointed out that countries both on and off the gold standard will undoubtedly seek to build up their reserves, for none of the countries recently suspending the gold standard have indicated any notion of permanently abandoning it.

The silver market sagged again, bar silver here losing ½ cent an ounce, retaining only ⅜ of a cent of last week's rise. Despite the strong feeling in some quarters that greater use ofthat metal for monetary purposes might prove at least a partial solution of present economic and monetary problems, the silver market has in the last few days indicated considerable skepticism over the likelihood of such developments in the near future.

Bonds Decline

The bond market declined today with the losses distributed among all classes of issues. The declines, however, were not so wide as on several recent occasions. Trading was somewhat more active.

Liberty and United States Treasury loans continued heavy.

Losses ranging from fractions to one point were common among domestic corporate and foreign obligations.

German obligations were firm although such issues weakened in the afternoon trading in London. The 5½s of 1965 were the most active of the group. Losses of about one point occurred in Argentine 6s of May 1961, Bolivian 7s of 1958 and French 7s of 1949. Italian 7s of 1951 reached another new low at 79 at which price they were 7 points lower than yesterday's close.

Norwegian 6s of 1944 dropped about 1 point on a few sales. International Match 5s and Kreuger & Toll 5s with warrants were lower also. Nothing new of a bearish nature was forthcoming from Scandinavia, however.

Ivar Kreuger in an interview yesterday pointed out the American holders of the Kreuger & Toll participating debentures had the right to receive interest payments in dollars at the parity of the Swedish crown.

UNITED STATES SHIPS $20,000,000 IN GOLD

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Approximately $20,000,000 in gold, the largest shipment to leave the United States in a single day in more than two years, went on an ocean voyage today, bound for Switzerland and France.

Withdrawn yesterday from the New York Federal Reserve Bank by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, it was locked in the great vaults of two of the fastest liners plying the Atlantic, the Europa and the Aquitania. Speed is essential because of the loss of interest on the gold while in transit. Both sail today.

The largest portion of the day's shipment goes to France, which has a gold supply second only to the United States.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT LOWER

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29—Daily average California crude production dropped 8900 barrels to a low of 502,400 last week, compared with 511,300 the week ended Sept. 19. Deducting the 15,500 represented by operators who refused to sign the curtailment agreement, this brings the curtailed output to 486,900 barrels, against 487,500 quota agreed upon for the balance of 1931. As of Sept. 26, it was estimated the state's output was below 500,000.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Consols for money today were 53. De Beers was 3⅛. Rand Mines 2⅝. Money was 4¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 5⅝@¾ per cent; three months bills 5¾@⅞ per cent.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 29	Last Sept. 28
23½	8	1	Adams Express	3100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33½	22½	2	Adams Millis	400	26¾	26½	26½	26½
11⅞	2	..	Advance Rumely	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
109⅝	62⅝	3	Air Reduction	8500	65	62¾	62¾	64½
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	31500	14⅝	12	12⅛	14½
9	5	..	Albany PW Pap	100	6	6	6	5½
12¾	3⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	5200	4¼	3⅛	3⅝	4
59⅛	8	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	10	9½	10	9¾
59	8½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
46¼	24	1.20	Allegheny Steel	60	25	25	25	..
182¾	83⅝	6	Allied Chem	14800	88	83⅝	84⅝	86½
42¾	14⅛	2	Allis Chalmers	2600	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
18⅝	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	12½	12	12	..
23	14½	2	Amerada	200	15	14½	15	15½
29¾	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	800	8¼	7¾	7¾	..
62¾	20	3	Am Bank Note	400	20½	20	20½	20½
38	23	2.40	Am Brake S&F	1600	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
124⅝	105	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	105	105	105	108½
129¾	75⅝	5	Can Can	51800	78¾	75¼	76½	77½
152½	138	7	Am Can pf	400	138	138	138	..
38⅞	9⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	1600	11½	10¼	10¾	11¼
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	30	47¾	47½	47⅞	45
43¾	6½	..	Am Chain	900	8⅞	7	7	..
88	53	7	Am Chain pf	100	53	53	53	..
48⅝	33¼	3	Am Chicle	800	34	33¼	33¼	34
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	6	5⅞	6	6
16	5	..	Am Encaustic T	100	4	4	4	5
33⅛	9	..	Am European	300	10½	10	10	..
51¾	13⅞	..	Am & For Pow	9200	14¾	13⅛	13⅞	14⅝
90	48	6	Am & For Pow 6	400	50	48	48	52⅞
100	55	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	54	54	54	55
79½	25	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1000	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
8	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
31⅝	12	2	Am Ice	400	12½	12	12	12½
77⅞	52	6	Am Ice pf	500	56	56	56	..
26	6½	..	Am International	1400	7	6¾	6¾	7¼
30¾	9⅞	1	Am Locomotive	1300	11	10½	11	..
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	200	2½	2½	2½	..
23¾	4	..	Am Metal	3200	7⅞	7	7	8
39⅞	4	..	Am Nat Gas pf	260	5⅛	4	4	5⅛
57¼	42½	3	Am News	40	42½	42½	42½	42½
64⅞	18½	1	Am Power & Lt	3200	20	19	19	19¾
102	75	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	74½	74½	74½	76
85	58½	5	Am P&L pf sta	400	62	61	61½	61⅞
21½	7½	.60	Am Radiator	4300	8	7¾	7¾	8
150	120	7	Am Radiator pf	10	120	120	120	..
12⅝	3¼	..	Am Republics	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
37⅞	11¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3400	12¾	11¾	11¾	12¾
66	30⅛	5	Am Safety Razor	400	31¾	30½	31¾	32
9	2½	..	Am Seating	400	3⅜	2½	2½	..
42	24	5	Am Shipbuilding	40	24	24	24	24¼
58½	19¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	6100	26½	24¼	24½	25½
138½	99½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	100⅛	100	100	101
4½	½	..	Am Solvents & C	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
31¼	9	1	Am Steel Fdries	1600	10	9	9¼	10
48¼	37	2½¶	Am Stores	400	38¼	37¾	37¾	37¾
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	900	42½	40½	40½	42
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	99
201¾	132¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	41000	135⅛	132¼	134	135¾
79	25	3	Am WW&E ct	2100	26	25	25	26⅛
107	80	6	Am Wat pf 6	400	83½	80	80	85
80¾	30	3	Am Wat W&E	1900	30	27½	28¼	30¾
11⅞	5⅛	..	Am Woolen	700	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	26½	24	24	26⅝
4	¾	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	¾	¾	¾	..
18	3	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	4	4	4	..
8¾	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3½
43¼	15⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	16900	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16⅜
26¼	15½	1	Anaconda Wire	400	15	14½	14½	15½
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
18	8	..	Archer Daniel	300	9½	9	9	9½
102	95	7	Archer Dan pf	170	96	95½	95½	..
72	27	7	Armour Del pf	100	27	27	27	28¼
4½	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2⅞	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1200	¾	¾	¾	¾
47	7	..	Armour Ill pf	400	7½	7½	7½	..
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
28⅞	4	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	5½	5½	5½	..
29⅝	12	2½	Asso Dry Goods	700	12⅜	12	12⅜	12⅞
203⅜	105	10	Atchison T&SF	4200	115½	110	110½	111¼
108¼	96	5	Atchison pf	400	97¼	96⅜	96⅜	..
120	65¼	7	Atl Coast Line	1100	68	65⅛	66	..
53½	18	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	18	18	18	..
23⅝	11	1	Atl Refining	1700	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
54	27⅛	4	Atlas Powder	400	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	..
295½	95¼	4§	Auburn Auto	14900	108	95¼	97	108½
28	17	3	Austin Nichols A	280	17½	17	17	17¾
5	7⅝	..	Auto Sales pf	110	2	1⅜	1⅜	..
6⅛	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4600	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
			—B—					
27⅞	8	..	Baldwin Loco	700	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
104½	49½	7	Baldwin Loco2pf	50	51	49½	51	51
87⅞	31	5	Balt & Ohio	6600	35⅝	33½	33⅞	34
80½	50	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	120	103	101¾	101¾	..
66¾	36	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	36	36	36	..
60	28⅜	6½	Barker Bros pf	50	29	29	29	..
14½	5	..	Barnsdall A	1300	5⅞	5½	5⅞	6
81	44	4	Beatrice Cream	400	44	40	40	44
6⅛	1⅜	..	Belding Hem	300	5½	5⅜	5½	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	16400	16⅝	15	15	16½
46¼	29	2	Best & Co	400	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	30
70⅜	29⅜	2	Bethlehem Steel	23000	30⅜	29	29¾	30¼
123⅞	87⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	600	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛	..
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	800	11¼	10⅝	11	11¼
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	4900	24	23	23⅝	24⅝
66¼	58⅛	3§	Bon Ami A	100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58¾
76½	42½	3	Borden	6900	44⅜	42⅛	42⅜	44¼
30¾	11⅛	1	Borg Warner	1200	12½	12	12¼	12⅝
66	20	..	Boston & Maine	100	20	20	20	..
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	5600	9¾	9	9⅜	9¾
24½	10	2	Briggs & Strat	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
5¼	1	..	Brockway	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
69⅜	39	4	Brooklyn Man T	3400	41	39	39¼	41
94¼	75	6	Brooklyn M T pf	900	78	75	75	78¼
129⅜	87½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	2500	92	87½	87½	93½
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	400	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	37
15	4½	..	Brunswick Balke	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	1300	4	3	3⅛	3½
20⅞	5⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	6	5¾	5¾	..
34⅞	8	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
5⅜	2½	..	Budd Mfg	100	3	3	3	..
50	30	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	31	31	31	..
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	700	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5
23	5	..	Bullard	400	5½	5	5	..
15¾	5⅞	.80	Bulova Watch	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
10½	4	..	Burns Bros A ct	100	4	4	4	..
32¼	18	1	Burroughs Add	7100	17⅞	13⅛	14⅜	18
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	300	17	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
104	68	7	Bush Term deb	10	67	67	67	68
20⅝	6¾	..	Butterick	100	6½	6½	6½	7
69¾	15½	..	Byers	2200	17⅛	16½	16⅞	17⅛
			—C—					
53	15½	2	Calif Packing	1700	17	14¾	15¼	17
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z&L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
43⅜	23½	2	Calumet & Ariz	600	25	24¼	24¼	25¼
11⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
45	17¾	3	Canada Dry	900	18	17⅛	17⅛	18
45⅜	14⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3600	16⅝	15	15⅛	16
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	500	19½	19¼	19¼	19½
16	6	..	Capital Admin	200	6½	6	6	6⅛
131½	42½	..	Case Thresh	31500	44⅛	38½	39	43¼
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	40	70	68	70	70
52½	14¾	3	Caterpillar Trac	1900	15¼	14	14½	15
16	4	..	Celanese Corp	100	6	6	6	..
13¾	3	..	Celotex ct	200	3⅛	3	3	..
25¾	16	1½	Central Aguirre	300	17¼	16	17¼	..
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	4900	15⅞	14½	14⅝	16
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	3	3	3	..
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	3	3	3	3⅛
54½	21¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1900	22¼	21	21½	22½
46½	24½	..	Ches & Ohio	5200	29¾	27⅛	28	28⅞
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi & Gt West	600	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4¾
27½	15	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1400	18	16¾	16⅞	17¼
8⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & St P	2600	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
45½	15	4	Chi & N'western	900	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	16⅝
15⅛	4½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	4½	4½	4½	4¾
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	16	15½	15½	16⅛
65½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1500	30¼	28⅜	29	29
101	50	7	Chi R I & P 7%	300	55	55	55	55
23	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	400	14⅞	12⅞	12⅞	15
33¾	9⅞	..	Childs Company	600	11½	10⅝	11½	12
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	32900	13¼	12⅛	12½	13
37⅞	27	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	300	29½	29⅛	29½	30
90	70⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	72½	70	71	73¾
4⅜	1	..	City Stores	400	1¾	1½	1½	1⅞
22⅞	11¾	1	Clark Equipment	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
170	105	7.50	Coca Cola	28400	107½	99	100½	112
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	2700	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	51⅞
50½	30	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1800	32⅛	30⅜	31	32½
104½	88	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	89½	89	89	91½
17½	8	..	Collins Aikman	300	9⅛	8½	8½	9½
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	9	9	9	..
32¼	8¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	9¼	8⅜	8⅝	..
45⅝	19⅞	2§	Columbia Gas	21900	20	18⅜	19	20½
109½	91⅛	6	Columbia G pf A	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	91⅛
111⅝	45⅛	5	Columbian Carb	3200	45½	42	42	45¾
16⅜	3½	.56	Columbia Graph	500	4⅜	4	4	4¼
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	5500	9⅝	8½	9⅝	8
92	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	..
34	16⅛	2	Comm Inv Tr	2900	16½	15½	16⅛	16½
90	79	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	700	78	75½	78	..
21½	9⅞	1	Comm Solvents	7600	11⅜	10½	10½	11⅜
12	4⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	27700	5⅞	5	5⅛	5¼
100⅝	75	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	900	75	74	74	75
34¼	28½	2	Conde Nast Pub	700	29¼	28	29	28½
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	2800	11¼	10½	10½	11
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5½
18⅞	9⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	300	10	9½	9½	10
109⅝	71½	4	Consol Gas	22100	72⅝	69⅜	69⅜	71⅞
107	99⅝	5	Consol Gas pf	400	100	98⅞	99½	100
15⅞	10⅜	1	Consol Laundries	300	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	..
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	22½	21	21	22
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	..
8½	2½	..	Container A	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
3	⅞	..	Container B	200	1	1	1	..
30	5½	..	Cont Baking A	200	6⅜	6	6	6¾
3⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	4100	1	⅞	1	1⅛
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	1300	47	43¾	44	..
62¾	36½	2½	Cont Can	2200	37½	36⅜	36⅜	37⅜
16⅞	5⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	6	5½	5⅝	..
51⅞	23⅝	2.40	Cont Insurance	1900	24¼	22	22	24½
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1800	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
12	1½	..	Cont Shares	6600	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅛
86⅝	41½	3	Corn Products	5200	43	41¼	41¾	42⅝
152½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	120	140	139	139	140
18	4	..	Coty	8200	5	3¾	3¾	4¾
34½	20	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	21	21	21	22
8¾	3½	..	Crosley Radio	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
38¼	18¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	500	18⅛	18½	18½	..
34¾	28	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	29	27⅞	27⅞	..
6⅞	2	..	Crown Zellerback	200	3	3	3	..
63	30⅞	..	Crucible Steel	1600	31¾	29	30½	33½
106	58⅞	7	Crucible Steel pf	100	61	58	60	60⅞
5⅞	2½	..	Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	..
5⅞	2	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Cuban Cane Pr	1800	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	1100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜
48⅞	35¾	3	Cudahy Packing	200	37	36	36	37½
100	58	4	Curtis Publishing	200	55½	55	55½	48
5⅞	1⅞	..	Curtis-Wright	19800	2⅛	1⅞	2	2
8½	2¾	..	Curtis-Wright A	3300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
41	12½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
			—D—					
23	5⅜	..	Davison Chem	800	5¾	5⅜	5¼	4½
22	13½	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	14	14	14	15
157¼	96	9	Del & Hudson	2600	102	98½	98½	100
102	29⅛	4	Del Lack & W	1100	35⅛	34	34	35
155	130¾	8	Detroit Edison	500	131	129¾	130	131
23	14	1	Diamond Match	2800	14½	14	14	14¾
28⅞	24¾	1½	Diamond M pf	300	24¾	24	24	25
13⅞	8½	1	Dome Mines	5100	8½	8	8	8⅜
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	800	16	15⅛	15⅛	..
21¼	12½	1.25	Douglas Air	500	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	13
107	63¼	..	Du Pont de Nem	34800	64¾	60⅞	60⅞	64½
163⅝	116	6	Du Pont deb	200	116	116	116	120
			—E—					
13¼	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
185¾	102⅜	..	Eastman Kodak	13600	104⅝	99½	99½	104
135	128⅛	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	135	135	135	..
21⅞	7¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1700	8⅝	8	8	8½
74⅞	27	4	Eitingon S pf	100	54	54	54	54
110	98	7	Elec Auto-Lite	12100	27	22¾	24	27½
4½	1⅜	..	Elec Auto-L pf	10	99	99	99	99
9⅞	2½	..	Elec Boat	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
60⅞	23¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1200	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
108⅛	77	7	Elec Pow & Lt	16000	23⅞	22	22	23⅞
98¼	71	6	Elec Pow & L pf	300	77	73¼	73¼	79
66	30	4	El Pw & L 6% pf	300	71	68¼	68¼	74
45⅝	30	3	Elec Stor Battery	800	34	33⅜	33⅜	34½
49	22	1.60	Endicott Johnson	500	34	33	33	35
91	60¼	5½	Engineers Pub S	100	23	23	23	23
35⅝	25	2½	Enginrs PBS ½pf	200	62½	62½	62½	60¼
			Equitable OffBlg	2900	25	23½	24½	..
39⅞	10⅜	..	Erie RR	300	13⅞	13	13	..
46½	16⅛	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	17	17	17	..
12⅞	3⅛	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	4	3⅞	4	..
25	14	16	Exchange Buffet	100	14	13⅝	13⅝	..
			—F—					
29⅝	7½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..
169⅞	55½	7	Fairbanks M pf	30	57½	57½	57½	55½
49⅞	30	1¼¶	Fed Lt & Trac	100	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	..
7⅞	4	.40	Fed Motor Tr	200	4	4	4	4
15⅛	3	..	Fed Screw W	100	3	3	3	..
30	11	1.20	Fed Water Serv	100	12¼	11¾	11¾	13¼
56¼	25⅞	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	27	25⅞	25⅞	27
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	400	15	15	15	15
66⅞	56	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	58⅛	58	58⅛	58⅛
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1600	46⅛	45	45	46½
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	1100	¼	¼	¼	¼
35½	22	1½	Florsheim Shoe	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
102⅛	96½	6	Florsheim S pf	60	98½	98½	98½	98½
19⅞	5	..	Follansbee B	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
64⅛	13	1	Foster-Wheeler	1200	13¼	13	13¼	13
32⅛	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	500	20	18⅛	18⅛	19⅝
17¼	3¾	..	Foundation	100	4½	4½	4½	..
38⅞	9	2½	Fox Film A	5400	9	8½	8½	9
75	67	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
43¼	17	3	Freeport Texas	1300	18⅝	18	18	18½
85	30	6¶	Fuller pr pf	140	49½	40	49½	..
			—G—					
6⅞	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
60	27½	3	Gamewell	90	26	25	25	26
2⅜	½	..	Gardner Motor	100	½	½	½	..
7⅞	2⅞	..	Gen Am Inv	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
88	61⅛	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	60½	60½	60½	..
73⅛	47⅛	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1500	47	46	46	47¼
47	11	2	Gen Asphalt	1400	11¼	9¾	9¾	11⅛
25⅞	16⅛	2	Ben Baking	1400	17⅜	16½	16½	17⅛
104	98	8	Gen Baking pf	100	103½	103½	103½	105
9⅞	4¼	..	Gen Bronze	600	4¼	4	4	5
13	3¼	..	Gen Cable	400	5	4½	4½	5
65	17	..	Gen Cable pf	20	20	19	19	20
54¾	28⅞	1.60	Gen Electric	37600	30¼	28⅜	28⅜	30¼
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
56	38	3	Gen Foods	10500	39¼	37⅛	37⅛	39
8½	3	.30	Gen Gas & E A	2500	3⅛	3	3	3
76⅞	25	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	28⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
50	35	3	Gen Mills	400	35½	34⅜	34⅜	35⅝
48	23	3	Gen Motors	101000	26⅛	23⅞	24⅛	24⅜
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	92⅞	89⅞	89⅞	95
10⅛	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	200	4	3⅝	4	4
31	14	2½	Gen Print Ink	450	14½	14	14	15
26	47	6	Gen Print Ink pf	110	50⅛	47	47	..
23	4⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	400	5¾	5½	5½	..
84⅛	32	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	32½	30	30	33½
9½	1⅜	..	Gen Realty	1000	1½	1½	1½	1¾
74⅞	23	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	23	23	23	23
57⅞	25¼	3	Gen Refractories	1200	26⅛	20	20¼	27
65	31	6	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	31	31	31	..
15⅛	1⅛	..	Gen Thea Equip	1400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
38⅞	10	..	Gillette Saf Raz	2700	12½	12	12⅛	12⅜
76⅞	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	300	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	48⅝
7⅞	3½	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
16⅛	7	..	Glidden	400	6⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
82	48	7	Glidden pf	10	72	71¼	72	73
42½	18⅛	2½	Gold Dust	5600	20½	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
20⅞	6¾	..	Goodrich	1500	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
68	25	7	Goodrich pf	200	28	28	28	..
52¾	23	3	Goodyear	6300	25⅝	23	23	26⅜
91	63	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	64	62¾	62¾	65
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	4	4	4	5
72	50	7	Gotham S H pf	50	56	55	55	..
6½	2	..	Graham Paige	700	2¼	2	2	..
22⅜	8⅛	..	Granby	600	8¼	8	8⅛	..
25½	4⅞	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	18900	5¾	4⅜	5	..
18⅞	10⅜	..	Grand Union	800	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	..
46	34⅝	3	Grand Un pf	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
29¾	16⅝	2	Granite City Stl	1100	16¾	16½	16¾	..
42	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	600	32	31	31	35
69⅞	25	4	Great Nor pf	400	28½	27¼	28	..
23½	14½	2	Great Nor Ore	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
11⅞	6½	..	Great West Sug	1500	6½	6⅜	6½	..
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	30	85	84	84	..
6¾	2	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1800	2½	2	2	..
27¼	9⅞	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
37½	8½	..	Gulf States Steel	100	9	9	9	..
			—H—					
30½	26¼	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	26¼	26	26	26½
9¾	3¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
63⅞	38	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	37	36	36	38
19⅜	11	1.20	Hall Printing	100	12	11	12	..
94	79	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	79	79	79	80
42	16½	2	Hawaiian Pine	50	16½	15	15	17
8	1	..	Hayes Body	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅞
18	9⅞	..	Hercules Motors	400	10⅛	10	10	..
58	38	3	HerculesPowder	400	38	37	37	38
119	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	111	110	110	111½
103¾	76	5	Hershey Choc	400	76⅞	75	75	77
104	85¼	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	85	85	85	85
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	100	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9½
120	81	6¶	Homestake M	500	94½	92½	92½	..
9¾	4	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4	4	4	..
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	2900	26⅛	25¼	25¼	26
14⅞	5⅛	..	Houston Oil new	4400	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
65	59	4	Household Fin pf	200	58	58	58	..
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	300	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17½
44½	27	3½	Hudson & Man	1100	33½	31⅞	31⅞	33½
26	10	1	Hud on Motor	4500	9⅛	8⅛	8⅜	9¾
13⅛	4	..	Hupp Motors	600	5	4¾	4¾	..
			—I—					
89	26	4	Ill Central	1100	30	28	29	29½
4¾	1¼	..	Indian Motoa	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
4⅜	2	..	Indian Refining	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	800	27	24	24	27¾
68½	65	4	Ingersoll-Rand	200	60	60	60	..
71	33	2½	Inland Steel	200	32¼	32	32	..
11⅞	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
12⅜	7⅞	..	Insuranshare Del	400	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
9⅞	4⅞	.40	Insuranshare Md	200	4¾	4½	4½	4½
34	9	..	Interboro Rap T	200	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	10
4½	⅜	..	Intercon Rub	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
15	7⅝	..	Interlake Iron	100	5	5	5	5
51¼	10⅛	..	Int Agr ppf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
179¾	115¼	6¶	Int Business M	1400	116¾	114⅞	114⅞	119¾
12⅜	3½	.50	Int Carriers	600	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
62½	20½	4	Int Cement	2200	21	19½	19½	21
4	1	..	Int Combustion	600	1	1	1	1
39¾	5¼	..	Int Combus pf	200	7	7	7	7
60½	26¼	2½	Int Harvester	1500	27⅞	25⅞	26¼	27½
143½	112	7	Int Harvester pf	100	118¼	112½	118¼	112
31	12¼	2b	Int Hydroelec	1000	13	11½	12	15
73¼	20	4	Int Match pf	1200	23	19¾	23	24
16⅞	4⅛	..	Int Merc Marine	100	4⅛	4	4	..
20⅛	8¼	.40	Int Nickel	21300	9	8⅛	8½	8⅞
4½	1½	..	Int Paper 7%	40	11	11	11	12
10¼	2	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	2⅛	2	2	..
6	⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	1	1	1	..
4½	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1	1	1	..
16¼	7	..	Int Print Ink	2500	1⅛	[illegible]	1¼	1⅜
42	27½	3	Int Salt	100	7⅝	6½	6⅝	7¾
54	18	3	Int Shoe	200	28	28	28	28⅞
51	15	..	Int Silver	17500	44½	42	42½	44½
38⅝	15	1	Int Tel & Tel	400	21¾	20½	20½	24
21⅜	11⅛	2	Interstate Dept S	7800	16¾	16¼	16¼	16⅞
67½	58	7	Intersta DS xw	1100	12½	12	12½	12
18½	9⅞	1	Intertype Corp	10	61	61	61	65
9¼	3	..	Investors Equity	100	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	10
			—J—					
31	20	4	Island Crk Coal	300	20	20	20	..
57¼	33½	4	Jewel Tea	300	30½	30	30	30
80¾	37⅝	3	Johns Manville	3200	39½	37	37	38½
123½	99	7	Jones & Laughlin	20	100½	100	100½	100½
			—K—					
45	8¾	3	Kan C & South	400	12	11¾	12	11⅝
7	1	..	Karstadt	100	1¼	1	1¼	1
24⅜	9¼	1	Kayser () & Co	800	9¾	9½	9¾	..
101½	50	7	Keith Al Orph pf	200	53	50	50	..
3½	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
26	5¼	..	Kelly-S 8%	30	9	8½	8½	9⅞
19¾	3⅛	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	1400	4¼	3⅝	3¾	4
15½	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	7100	7½	7	7	7¾
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	20	33	33	33	34¾
31½	10½	1	Kennecott Cop	8700	13½	12¼	12¼	13½
41	2¼	2½	Kimberly Clark	400	25	24	24	..
29⅝	19	1.60	Kresge	51200	20½	19	19⅛	22⅝
115	107	7	Kresge pf	30	111	111	111	..
6¾	4½	..	Kresge Dept S	10	4½	4½	4½	5¾
35	26¼	..	Kresge D S pf	70	26¼	26¼	26¼	32½
55	33½	1	Kress Co	500	37	36	36	45
27¾	5½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	8100	6¾	5⅛	6⅛	6⅞
35½	18	1	Kroger roc & B	17500	21½	19⅞	20¼	21⅝
			—L—					
17⅛	6	1	Lane Bryant	200	6	6	6	7
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
18¾	8	..	Lehigh Port Cem	600	8	8	8	8
61	22	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	22½	22	22	22½
69⅜	38⅛	3	Lehmman Corp	3900	40½	38½	39⅛	40½
30⅞	7	..	Libbey-Owens-F	300	8¾	8½	8½	..
33	22	2	Link-Belt	100	22	22	22	..
34¾	15	2c	Lima Loco Wks	500	16⅞	15½	15½	17½
26½	16½	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	17	16½	17	..
55⅛	16⅛	2	Liquid Carbonic	900	18⅝	18	18	18½
63½	35⅜	3	Loew's Inc	14200	37½	35⅝	35¾	37⅜
98	80	6½	Loews pf	200	82⅞	80	80	83
6½	2¾	..	Loft Inc	1200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
54⅞	37	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	800	38⅜	37⅝	38	38
125	118	7	Loose-Wiles pf	20	120	120	120	121
35⅝	23⅛	1¾	Louisville G&E A	900	24	23⅛	23⅛	..
111	47	5	Louisville & N	100	47	47	47	..
4⅛	1⅞	..	Louisiana Oil R	200	2	2	2	..
19	6⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	400	7⅜	7	7	7¾
			—M—					
36	23	2½	McCall Corp	1100	23	23	23	23½
51⅜	25	2	McCrory Stores	200	30	25	25	..
51⅞	17⅞	2	McCrory B	110	20	17⅞	17⅞	22
93½	70	6	McCrory pf	10	70	70	70	70½
26½	14¼	1	McIntyre Porcu	300	15½	14¼	14¼	15⅜
103½	44	4	McKeesport Tin	1600	47	44	45	48
10½	3⅜	..	McLellan Stores	300	3½	3⅜	3½	3¾
43⅞	18⅞	2	Mack Trucks	1600	19¾	18¾	18¾	20¼
106¼	60	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	700	62¾	61	61	63
27⅜	8½	1	Magma Cop	1100	9¼	8½	8½	9¼
5	½	..	Manati Sugar	210	1	1	1	..
12⅜	2½	..	Manati Sug pf	20	2½	2⅛	2⅛	..
39	12½	..	Man Elv mg	700	14¼	13	14¼	15
3⅜	½	..	Maracaibo Oil	400	1	⅝	⅝	..
24⅛	14⅜	1.20	Marine Mid	4700	15	15	15	15
10	1⅜	..	Marmon Motor	600	2	1¾	1¾	..
32⅞	14	2½	Marshall Field	1100	14⅞	14	14½	15
31⅞	16½	2	Mathieson Alkali	1300	17⅛	16⅝	17	17⅛
39	25¼	2½	May Dept Stores	3100	27	25¼	26⅛	26⅝
24⅜	2	..	Maytag	100	2	2	2	..
9⅛	5	3	Maytag pf ww	300	5	5	5	..
91⅛	55	6	Maytag 1pf	400	56	55	55	56
34	22¼	2	Melville Shoe	300	22½	22½	22½	..
10⅝	3½	..	Miami Cop	400	4¼	3½	3½	..
16¾	5¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	2700	6⅛	6	6	6⅝
31½	8⅛	3	Midland Steel	600	8⅝	8¼	8¼	9
94	52½	8	Midland Stl pf	100	52½	52½	52½	53
58⅛	24	3	Min Honeywell	100	24½	24½	24½	..
¾	¼	..	Min & StL	1000	¼	¼	¼	..
26⅝	6⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	800	8½	8	8	8¾
85	24⅛	7	Mo K&T pf	200	27	26¾	26¾	30½
42¾	10⅛	..	Mo Pacific	3500	14⅞	13⅝	13¾	14
107	29	5	Mo Pacific pf	1200	33	30⅞	30¾	32
29	16¾	1¼	Monsanto Chem	1100	20	19½	19½	20⅝
29¼	11½	..	Mongom Ward	14900	12¼	11½	11½	12
58	32	3	Morrell & Co	500	35	33	34	34
¾	¼	..	Mother Lode	300	¾	¼	¼	½
47⅞	18¼	2	Motor Products	800	19½	18¼	19	..
19⅞	6⅞	1	Motor Wheel	900	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7½
36⅞	8	..	Mullins Body	400	12½	11⅝	11⅝	13
72½	30⅛	7	Mullins pf	30	33⅛	33	33	34
18⅞	6⅛	..	Murray Body	2400	7¼	7	7⅛	7⅛
45⅛	24	2	Myers & Bro	200	25	24	24	28
			—N—					
40⅞	16½	4	Nash Motors	4600	17¼	16⅝	17⅝	17⅞
10¾	3⅞	..	Nat Acme	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
13	4	..	Nat Air Trans	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	4
83⅝	37¾	2.80	Nat Biscuit	4100	41⅝	40½	40½	41
153⅛	141	7	Nat Biscuit pf	200	145	141	141	..
39¾	18	1½	Nat Cash Reg	8800	19⅞	18	18	19⅞
50⅜	22	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	12700	24	23¼	23¼	24
36⅝	19⅜	2	Nat Distillers	600	23⅝	22½	23⅝	24½
27⅞	9⅜	..	Nat Enam & St	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
102	85	5	Nat Lead	200	87	86	87	88
143	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	140	140	140	140
120⅝	116⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	118	118	118	118
44¼	15	1	Nat Pow & Lt	2900	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
58	25	2	Nat Steel	3100	27	25	25	27¼
111	45	7	Nat Supply pf	10	45	45	45	46
76½	20	2	Nat Surety	200	21	20½	20½	23
24⅞	10	1	Nat Tea	1200	10	10	10	..
25¼	7⅜	.80	Neisner Bros	100	8	8	8	9
14⅝	5	..	Nevada Cons Cop	2900	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	200	15½	14⅛	14⅛	16
24	3	..	Newton Steel	400	4½	4½	4½	..
39	7¼	1	NY Air Brake	300	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
132¼	57¼	4	NY Central	26800	64⅝	60⅞	61⅝	62
88	15	..	NY Chi & StL	200	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
94	18	..	NY C & StL pf	10	22	22	22	..
80	20	2½	NY Dock pf	100	20	20	20	..
237	120	5	NY & Harlem	210	130⅛	130	130⅛	133
12½	2¼	..	NY Investors	1100	2½	2¼	2¼	..
110	105	6	NY Lack & W	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..
94⅞	38⅝	4	NY NH & H	3740	40½	38⅝	39⅛	39⅜
119⅞	90	7	NY NH & H pf	300	92	92	92	90
13⅜	3¼	..	NY Ship	600	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	NY Dnt & W	1900	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9
2	⅝	..	NY Rys pf	100	½	½	½	..
118	103¼	7	NY Steam 7%	20	109⅝	103¼	103¼	..
107⅞	99⅞	6	NY Steam 6%	90	100½	99⅞	99⅞	101¼
29⅛	12⅞	..	Noranda M	700	13⅝	12¾	12¾	13¼
217	123	10	Norfolk & West	1100	133	129⅝	130⅝	132½
93	80⅝	4	Norfolk & W pf	50	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	..
90¼	38¼	10a	North American	16700	42	38⅝	38¼	42
11	4⅛	..	No Am Aviation	3700	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
63⅝	23	3	Northern Pacific	3400	28	26½	26⅝	27
1½	⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	300	¾	⅝	⅝	..
			—O—					
19½	6⅝	..	Ohio Oil	4700	7⅜	7	7⅛	7½
4⅛	2½	..	Omnibus	400	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
85	60	8	Omnibus pf	300	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	..
75	18¼	..	Orpheum Circ pf	20	19½	19½	19½	19½
58½	24½	2½	Otis Elevator	1900	25¾	24	24	25⅛
16¾	4	..	Otis Steel	400	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
69½	16¼	5¼	Otis Steel ppf	30	17	17	17	19½
55	42	..	Outlet Co	60	50	46	50	46
113½	106	7	Outlet Co pf	70	110	110	110	110
37¾	24	2	Owens Ill Glass	1300	26	24	24	..
			—P—					
54⅞	33⅛	2	Pacific Gas&El	4800	35¼	33⅜	33¾	35
69½	41⅜	3	Pacific Lighting	4200	45	41⅜	43¾	45⅛
131¾	113	7	Pacific TelGTel	170	116¼	114	114⅞	117
133	124	6	Pacific T&T pf	20	129½	129½	129½	..
11⅞	5	.40	Packard Motor	8100	5⅞	5	5	5⅛
36⅞	24	.40	Pan-Am Pet B	100	25	25	25	..
50⅛	12⅛	2½	Paramount Pub	16900	13⅝	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛
2¼	⅝	..	Park Utah	1200	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
4⅞	1½	..	Parmalee Trans	200	1½	1¼	1¼	..
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	400	1	1	1	..
8⅞	3	..	Pathe Exch A	500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
15⅞	4⅛	..	Patino Mines	1300	6⅝	6	6	6⅝
4⅝	2⅜	..	Peerless Motor	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
46½	23	1	Penick & Ford	3300	24⅜	23	23	25
5½	1½	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
44⅞	28½	2.40	Penney (JC)	4300	36	34½	34½	36½
100¼	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	300	90	90	90	..
64	30⅝	2	Pennsylvania RR	7900	33	32⅛	32⅛	32¾
250	135⅛	8	Peoples GasLt&C	4000	142	135⅛	135¼	143¾
80	15	..	Pere Marq pf	10	15	15	15	19½
10⅞	4¾	1	Petroleum	9500	5⅛	4⅜	4⅜	5
25⅝	7	1	Phelps Dodge	1300	7½	7	7	7
12¼	4	..	Phila &Reading	1400	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4½
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	1900	5⅜	5½	5½	6
27¼	6	..	Pierce-Arrow	100	6	6	6	6½
72¾	39¼	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	200	40½	40	40	..
1½	½	..	Pierce Oil	700	½	½	½	..
23¾	6½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	7	7	7	..
37	22⅞	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	500	24	23¼	23¼	24½
39⅞	26½	3.14	Pirelli Co Italy	100	27½	27½	27½	27¾
28½	10	..	Pitts Coal	100	12	12	12	12
80	38	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	40	38	40	40
87	40¼	..	Pitts Steel pf	10	45	45	45	45
15	2⅝	..	Pitts United	100	3	3	3	3
13⅞	5¼	..	Poor & Co B	300	5½	5	5	5½
39½	9	..	Postal Tel pf	100	10	10	10	11¾
20⅞	6½	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	1500	7⅞	7½	7½	8
26½	10	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	700	12⅜	10	10½	12⅞
47⅞	12½	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
71¼	42½	2.40	Procter & Gam	7900	45⅛	42	42	45⅛
112½	107	5	Procter & G pf	30	111	111	111	111
96½	58¾	3.40	Public Service	11900	62	58	58	61
102½	92	5	Pub Serv 5%	700	94	92	92½	95
120¼	106	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	106	105	105	106¼
139¾	118	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	118	118	118	120½
160½	140	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	140	140	140	..
107¼	99	5	Pub Serv E&G	300	101½	101	101	101½
58½	22	4	Pullman	2700	25	23½	25	25¼
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	1500	6	5¾	6	6⅛
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	10	74	70⅛	72	74¾
55⅛	14½	3	Purity Bakeries	700	16⅛	14	14⅞	17
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	29700	14⅛	13⅝	13½	14⅛
55⅛	45	3.50	Radio pf A	100	45	45	45	45
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	1700	34¼	32	33	34⅞
24½	9	..	Radio-Keith-O	10400	9⅜	8½	8½	9
39½	13¾	1.60	Raybestos Man	300	13	12½	12½	13
97½	45	4	Reading	400	56	54½	56	55½
46	36¼	2	Reading 1pf	400	38	38	38	..
46	37¼	2	Reading 2pf	200	38	38	38	..
30⅞	4⅞	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
19¾	4	..	Remington Rand	1300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
10⅛	3	..	Reo Motors	1800	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
25⅞	6⅛	..	Republic I & S	1300	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
54	17	..	Repub I&S pf	400	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	17⅛
83½	45	7	Revere C&B pf	10	40	40	40	..
22⅝	7	1.43	Reynolds Metal	300	8⅛	8	8	8¼
6⅜	1	..	Richfield Oil	1200	1	1	1	1
10⅛	2½	..	Rio Grande Oil	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
41¾	13	1½	Rittr Dental M	200	15	14	14	..
26	12	2.20	Dissia Ins Co Am	1000	12	10¼	10¼	12½
42⅝	13½	2.28	Royal Dutch	1200	19	18⅛	18⅛	20
31¼	18⅛	..	Rutland RR pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
			—S—					
69½	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	7100	51⅞	48	49⅛	51½
108½	98	7	Safeway S 7%	320	100	99½	99½	100
30¼	11⅛	1	St Joseph Lead	700	12	11	11	..
62⅜	8	..	StL & SF	900	11	9½	10	10⅝
76	13⅛	6	StL & SF pf	500	15⅛	15	15	17
20⅛	9	1	Savage Arms	400	8	7	7	..
51	40	1.40§	Scott Paper	70	55⅜	44	44	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	500	½	½	½	½
20¾	8	..	Seaboard Oil	400	8⅛	7⅜	7⅛	8⅛
11	3½	.60	Seagrave	100	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
63¼	40⅛	2½¶	Sears Roebuck	11700	40	38⅛	38⅛	40⅜
6⅛	2⅜	..	Second Nat Inv	500	2	2	2	2
1¾	¼	..	Seneca Cop	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	2500	5	4⅞	4½	5
13⅝	4	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
29⅛	12¾	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	700	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13
10¼	4	..	Shell Union Oil	4500	4⅜	4	4	4⅛
78	23⅞	..	Shell Un Oil pf	400	28	27½	28	27¾
9⅜	1⅞	..	Shubert Theater	100	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
23¾	10⅛	..	Simmons	2600	11⅞	11	11½	11½
11	4⅛	..	Simms Petroleum	100	5	5	5	6
15⅞	6¼	..	Sinclair	4600	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
103	77	8	Sinclair pf	100	83	83	83	91½
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	1200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
39	20	..	Sloss Shef pf	10	18⅝	18	18⅛	20½
21	13¼	1.60	Socony Vac	9900	14⅛	14	14	14¾
54½	33⅜	2	So Calif Edison	2700	33⅞	33	33	34¾
109½	55½	6	Southern Pacific	1100	59	55½	55½	57
17½	7⅛	..	So P Rico Sugar	300	8	7½	8	8¼
65⅞	30	5	Southern Ry	1400	19¾	18	18	19
83	30	5	Southern Ry pf	100	33	33	33	..
36	18	..	Spalding & Bros	400	19	18¼	18¼	19
115½	108	7	Spalding pf	70	105	105	105	..
92½	55	6	Spang Chal pf	90	55	55	55	..
13⅝	4¾	1	Sparks Withing	1900	5⅛	4⅞	5	5½
16½	10	.80	Spencer Kellogg	100	11	11	11	11
33½	20	3	Spicer pf	400	20¼	20	20	..
17¾	4	..	Spieg aMay Stern	200	4	3¾	3¾	4
20⅞	14¾	1.20	Stand Brands	17600	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	15½
88⅜	38⅝	3.50	Stand Gas & El	3800	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	39½
109⅝	85	7	Stand2G&E 7%	100	82½	80	80	85
4¾	1	..	Stand Investing	200	1⅛	1	1	..
51⅛	31½	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	9300	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	31½
106	96	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	200	95	95	95	98
19	8⅝	1	Stand Oil Kan	700	10	9½	10	10⅛
52½	30⅝	2	Stand Oil NJ	12800	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	31¼
34¾	9½	2¶	Starrett Co	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
5⅛	1⅝	..	Sterling Secur	500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
9¾	3	..	Sterling pf	600	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	..
40	22	3	Sterling cv pf	100	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
21⅞	4¾	..	Ste wartWarner	1600	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	6⅞
54⅞	16⅛	2	Stone & Webster	1800	18⅞	17½	17½	18⅜
26	10	1.20	Studebaker	1300	10⅛	10	10	10¼
118¼	108	7	Studebaker pf	10	106¾	105	105	108
45¾	30	1§	Sun Oil	400	30	30	30	30
104½	94	6	Sun Oil pf	30	93	93	93	93
1¾	.50	..	Superior Oil	400	50	50	50	50
18⅞	11¼	1	Sweets Co Amer	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
			—T—					
21¼	16	1.40	Telautograph	100	16½	16½	16½	..
9¾	2⅞	..	Tenn Corp	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
36½	17¾	2	Texas Corp	9700	18⅜	17	17⅞	18⅝
55¾	24	3	Texas Gulf Sul	2600	26	24½	24½	26¼
6¾	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
17⅞	6	..	Texas & P Land	700	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
22	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	400	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
23	12	2.40	The Fair	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
15¼	5½	..	Third Ave Ry	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7
27	13	.55	Third Nat Inv	200	16	13	13	..
18	7⅛	1.20	Thompson Prod	100	16½	16½	16½	..
8¾	2	..	Thomoson St pf	100	2	2	2	..
9	4	..	Tide Water Asso	1200	4⅜	4	4	4¼
12	4	..	Timken-Detroit	400	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅝
59	24½	3	Timken Roller	2300	25⅞	24½	25	26
18	4	..	Transamerica	3600	4¼	4	4	4⅛
17½	5⅛	..	Transue & Wil	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
11¾	4⅛	..	Tri Continental	300	4½	4¼	4½	4⅛
94¼	63	6	Tri Cont pf	200	63¾	63	63	65
45B	26⅛	2.50	Trico Products	500	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	27
17⅞	4	..	Twin City R T	100	4	4	4	4⅜
62	20	7	Twin City RT pf	70	20	20	20	..
			—U—					
21¾	3¼	..	Ulen & Co	1000	4	4	4	4
75¾	30	4	Underwd El Fish	1400	31	30	30	32
14¼	8¼	..	Union Bag & P	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
72	33⅜	2.60	Union Carbide	19100	35	33⅝	33⅝	34½
26⅝	12⅛	2	Union Oil Calif	1300	13⅜	13	13	13½
205⅛	110¼	10	Union Pacific	3000	117	114¼	114¼	116½
87	70	4	Union Pacific pf	100	76½	76½	76½	..
25¼	19	1.60	Union Tank Car	200	19½	19	19	19⅛
38⅞	15½	..	United Air & Tr	13200	17	15½	15½	16⅞
61¼	44⅛	3	United A&T pf	400	45¼	44⅛	44⅛	45¼
27½	5	..	United Am Bosch	200	6	5⅞	6	..
41¾	27	2	United Biscuit	300	27⅞	27	27⅛	..
28¾	8¼	..	United Carbon	400	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¾
31¾	13⅜	.75	United Corp	41600	14¼	13⅜	13½	14⅜
52½	40⅜	3	United Corp pf	900	41⅞	40⅜	40⅜	42⅜
12	3	..	United El Coal	300	4¼	3¾	4¼	5
67¾	37	4	United Fruit	600	38¼	38	38¼	38¼
37½	21¼	1.20	United Gas Im	9800	22⅞	22	22	22¾
106¾	98	5	United G I pf	700	98¾	98	98	98½
31¾	10⅞	2	United Piece Dye	100	12½	12½	12½	..
10	6⅞	..	US Distribnting	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
12½	3	..	US & For Sec	200	3½	3	3	3½
90	66	6	US & For Spf	300	68	65	65	..
50	24	1.60	US Gypsum	200	26	26	26	26½
132	125	7	US Gypsum pf	100	125	125	125	..
12⅝	5⅛	..	US Hoffman M	100	6	6	6	6
77⅝	24¼	..	US Indus Alco	1500	26¼	24⅝	25½	25¾
10¾	3	..	US Leather	500	3¼	3	3	3⅛
15⅛	4½	..	US Leather A	1100	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
88½	69½	7	US Leather ppf	500	72½	70	70	73¼
37½	11	2	US Pipe G Fdry	500	13	12¾	12¾	13
20¼	15	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	300	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
36¾	11	..	US Realty	100	11	11	11	11
20⅞	7½	..	US Rubber	1900	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
36½	13	..	US Rubber 1pf	600	14	13	13	14
25⅝	12⅝	1	US Smelt R & M	500	18	18	16¼	18⅛
47	35	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	41
152⅞	72⅝	4	US Steel	62100	75⅛	72⅛	72⅛	75⅝
150	125½	7	US Steel pf	1700	127	125¼	125½	127½
31	10	2	Utilities P&Lt A	1800	12⅝	11½	11½	12¼
			—V—					
76¾	17	..	Vanadium	2300	18	17	17	17⅝
3¼	1	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	1	1	1	1⅛
71¾	50	..	Va-C Chem7%	100	50	50	50	50½
109	98¼	6	Va El & Pow pf	100	101¼	99½	99½	..
71⅞	32¾	4	Vulcan Detin	30	34¼	32⅞	34	35
91	90	7	Vulcan pf	20	91	88	88	..
			—W—					
26	6	..	Wabash RR	200	7½	7	7	7½
27⅞	20¾	1.50	Waldorf System	4700	21	20⅝	21	22
15	3⅛	..	Walworth	300	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
27½	6¼	..	Ward Baking A	100	8½	8½	8½	..
8⅞	2½	..	Ward Baking B	1500	2⅝	2½	2½	..
57½	24	7	Ward Baking pf	100	35	35	35	35
20⅝	4¾	..	Warner Bros A	6100	7	6½	6½	7
40½	10¾	3.85	Warner Bros pf	100	47½	47½	47½	..
7⅜	1⅜	..	Warner Quinlan	400	2⅝	2	2⅜	2
46⅝	5⅛	2	Warren Bros	1500	6⅛	5½	5⅞	6½
49⅞	17½	3	Warren cv pf	20	15	15	15	..
26¼	12½	2	Wesson Oil	400	13½	13	13	..
57⅛	45	4	Wesson Oil pf	500	45½	45	45	45½
105⅛	83	7	W Penn El A	10	83	83	83	87
103	74	6	W Penn El pf	20	74½	72½	72½	77⅞
112	84	6	W Penn El 7%	50	85	79⅞	80	85¼
113½	103½	7	W Penn Pw 6%	30	106	106	106	105¼
120	113	7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	113½	113½	113½	..
44½	14½	..	Westn Dairy P A	500	15⅛	14½	15⅛	..
12⅞	4¾	..	Westn Dairy P B	900	5	5	5	5
19⅞	7½	..	Westn Maryland	1400	8¾	7¾	8	8⅜
20	8⅝	..	Westn Md 2pf	100	8½	8⅛	8⅛	..
14⅞	4	..	Westn Pacific	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅞
31⅝	8½	..	Westn Pac pf	100	9½	9½	9½	..
150¼	93⅛	8	Westn Union	3800	96⅝	92½	92½	96⅝
36⅛	17	..	Westing Air Br	1700	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	18¾
107⅜	43⅛	2½	Westing Elec	24900	47	43⅝	43⅝	46¼
119⅝	75½	2½	Westing El pf	10	89⅝	80	80	..
28	8	..	Weston El Instru	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
40	12¾	2	Westvaco Chlor	500	12½	11½	11½	13
90	45	..	Wheeling LE	10	45	45	45	..
26¼	10¼	..	White Motor	500	11	10½	10½	11⅞
47⅜	25	4	White Rock	100	25	25	25	25⅞
9⅞	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	400	3⅜	3½	3½	4½
8	3	..	Willys-Overland	300	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
10⅜	2½	..	Wilson & Co A	700	2¾	2½	2½	..
51⅞	20½	..	Wilson & Co pf	200	20½	20½	20½	..
72⅝	50	2.40	Woolworth	37400	52⅞	50½	51⅝	53¾
06⅞	22½	..	Worthington Pump	2800	25¼	22½	23	25½
80⅝	59½	4	Wrigley	300	67	59½	62	67
			—Y—					
30	17½	2	Yale & Towne	300	17½	17½	17½	..
15⅛	4	..	Yellow Truck	2400	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5
76	25	..	Yellow Truck pf	10	25	25	25	..
78	24¾	3	Youngstown	1200	25	24&	24&	25
29	14	2	Young Sp & Wire	300	14½	14¼	14¼	14

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

Locomotive Order For Pennsylvania Totals $2,500,000

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 (AP)—A $2,500,000 order for the construction of the chasses and mechanical parts of 60 electric freight locomotives has been announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The locomotives will constitute part of the equipment to be used when the Pennsylvania completes its electrification project between Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Washington.

Thirty of the freight engines will be constructed by the Lima Locomotive Works at Lima, Ohio; 20 by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at Eddystone, Penna.; and 10 in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, Penna.

Electrical equipment for these locomotives and for 90 electric passenger engines was ordered in the spring from Westinghouse and General Electric at an approximate cost of $16,000,000. Chasses and mechanical parts for the 90 passenger engines cost $4,700,000. These were ordered several months ago.

The railroad's program calls for the eventual purchase of 80 additional electric engines, supplementing the 150 now under construction as part of its complete electrification project in the East. The schedule calls for the inauguration of electrified train service between New York and Washington in 1933.

DIVIDENDS

American Express Bank & Trust Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Canadian Car & Foundry, Limited, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 44 cents on the common, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 13.

Southern New England Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Georgian, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly class A dividend of 40 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Premier Shares, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30, placing the stock on a 40 cents annual basis, compared with 75 cents previously.

General Mills, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Cuneo Press, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Penmans, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and $1 on the preferred. The common dividend is payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Nov. 5, and the preferred Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 9.

Solvay American Investment Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ on the preferred, payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Oct. 15.

S. H. Kress & Co. declared an extra dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable in special preferred stock, and the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and 15 cents on the special preferred stocks, all dividends payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 9.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 30.

International Printing Ink Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 13.

American Can Company declared the usua lextra dividend of $1 and the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common. The extra dividend has been paid annually in recent years. Both dividends are payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Nov. 2.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2	2
Four to six months	2	2

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28⅛c	28⅝c
Bar silver in London	16⅜d	16⅝d
Bar gold in London	105s 3d	108s 1d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1½@1⅜
5 months	1¾@1⅝
6 months	1¾@1⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	8%
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	8
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	7
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	5½
Richmond	3	Prague	8
San Francisco	2½	Paris	6½
St. Louis	2½	Riga	2
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Rome	9½
Berlin	8	Tokyo	7
Berne	2	Stockholm	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	10 / 7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$3.85	$3.83½	$4.8665
Cables	3.85½	3.84	4.8665
France—franc	.0394¼	.0394½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0490	.0498	.0526
Germany—mark	.2375	.2375	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2200	.2150	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0251¾	.0251	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4030	.4007	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2200	.2235	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Roumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0902	.0910	.193
Sweden—krona	.2250	.2600	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1960	.1955	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2575	.2575	
Shanghai—tael	.3112½	.3112½	*
India—rupee	.2900	.2900	.3650
Japan—yen	.4937½	.4937½	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2445	.2445	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0540	.0540	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.3800	.3800	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.91¼	.91¼	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COTTON MARKET EASIER

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Trading in cotton today appeared to be quite evenly divided between Southern selling and buying orders from the trade, and fluctuations were comparatively narrow. Prices were generally lower, however, with some local selling influenced by reports of weakness in the stock market, and the mid-afternoon market was quiet at net declines of about 6 to 8 points with December ruling around 6.07.

PERFECT CIRCLE CO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29—Balance sheet for Perfect Circle Company as of Aug. 31, 1931, showed current assets of $2,225,976, of which cash amounted to $354,385, compared with current liabilities of $123,280, a ratio of better than 18 to 1. This compares with current assets of $1,744,219 and current liabilities of $235,608, a ratio of 7.4 to 1 on Dec. 31, 1930.

Richard Whitney Offers Defense Of Short-Selling

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—A defense of short-selling as a boon to finance, written by Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, was made public today.

Mr. Whitney's views are contained in a letter sent by him to I. Montefiore Levy, attorney, who has assailed short selling as "demoralizing the financial structure of the world."

The president of the stock exchange, in his letter to Mr. Levy, declared that it was largely because of the insufficient amount of short selling in 1929 that the subsequent decline in stock prices proved so sharp.

The letter stated in part:

"If the practice of selling something which one does not own at the time, but which one can readily obtain later on, is to be held illegitimate per se, it would not be sufficient to change a few stock exchange rules. We should have to revolutionize the financial, commercial, and industrial laws of the whole country.

"The rôle of the short seller as a cause of declining security prices is usually exaggerated in bear markets. The actual cause of declining prices is a general wish on the part of security holders to sell, coupled with a general unwillingness on the part of investors and speculators to buy. The principal result of short selling is to hasten a price decline inevitable for other reasons.

"The owner of securities should not in his own interest disregard the very real services which the short seller performs for him. As far as short selling acts as a brake on price inflation, the investor is prevented from purchasing stocks at exaggerated prices, and later on incurring losses upon them.

"Many people seem to forget that it is impossible to sell stock unless someone is willing to buy it. To prohibit or artificially curtail short selling would only render the market more liable to severe price declines. This is one reason why all the great stock exchanges of the world have always permitted short selling."

TO BUILD PIPE LINE

Construction of a total of approximately 135 miles of oil pipe line for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana will begin at once, Ford, Bacon & Davis, Incorporated, engineers, announced today. The new line will constitute additional loops to the present system of the company's pipe lines extending from Healdton, Okla., to Whiting, Ind.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; rails supported; others at new lows.

Bonds: Heavy; all groups recede.

Curb: Heavy; losses moderate.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling firm.

Cotton: Lower; southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; bearish European crop news, September liquidation.

Corn: Easy; excellent weather; weak cables.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Steady to lower.

FOREIGN

London: Stock exchange trading light, with price movements irregular.

Paris: Bourse heavy; French 6 per cent rentes of 1920 receive severe setback; bank stocks and international issues appreciably lower.

Berlin: Boerse closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.90	5.93	5.85	5.86	—.10
December	6.12	6.12	6.06	6.08	—.07
January	6.22	6.24	6.15	6.17	—.07
March	6.41	6.42	6.34	6.35	—.09
May	6.60	6.60	6.52	6.54	—.07
July	6.77	6.77	6.70	6.71	—.08

Spots 6.00, down 10 points. Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.02b	6.02	6.01	6.06	
December	6.18	6.22	6.16	6.17	—.07
January	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.28	—.09
March	6.49	6.49	6.45	6.45	—.08
May	6.68	6.68	6.65	6.65	—.08
July	6.85	6.85	6.81	6.81	—.09

b—Bid. Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	4.26	4.33	4.19	4.22	—.14
December	4.25	4.25	4.19	4.19	—.18
January	4.31	4.36	4.21	4.22	—.19
March	4.38	4.42	4.29	4.29	—.18
May	4.45	4.47	4.35	4.35	—.19
July	4.50	4.53	4.41	4.41	—.19

Spots 4.54 points. Tone at close easy. Sales 8000; (American) 4400.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
October	67.00b	68.00b	+1.50
November	67.00b	67.00	+1.00
December	67.00b	67.00b	+1.50
January	67.10b	67.00b	+2.00
February	67.20b	67.00b	+2.00
March	65.50b	66.00b	+1.00
April	65.00b	65.00b	

b Bid. Tone at close steady.

OMITS DIVIDEND

Foundries & Forgings, Limited, omitted the quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the class A stock due at this time.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.47	.47⅛	.45?	.45⅜	—2⅛
December	.47½	.47¾	.47⅛	47½	— ½
March	.50½	.50½	.50⅛	.50⅛	— ½

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.38⅛	.38⅛	.37½	.37½	— ½
December	.35¾	.35⅞	.35⅜	.35⅜	—1
March	.37⅝	.37¾	.37	.37⅛	— ⅞

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.20½	.20¾	.20⅜	.20⅜	— ⅝
December	.22	.22⅜	.21⅞	b.21⅞	— ¾
May	.24⅞	.25⅛	.24½	b.24⅝	—1⅜

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90b	+.13
October	6.70	6.75	6.70	6.75b	+.05
December	5.85	5.87	5.80	5.85	+.10

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.38	.37½	.37⅝	—1⅛
December	.40½	.40	.40¼	—5
May	.44⅝	.44¼	.44⅜	— ½

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.53⅜	.52¾	.52⅞	— ¾
December	.54⅝	.53⅞	.54⅛	— ⅝
May	.58¾	.58⅛	.58⅜	— ½

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$11,322,743	$15,951,510
Net oper income	1,339,261	3,322,339
Eight mos' gross	93,704,191	103,739,431
Net oper income	11,396,549	16,133,325

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$1,124,452	$1,298,121
Net oper inc	165,593	186,036
8 mos gross	8,588,039	10,343,495
Net oper inc	975,345	1,347,313

RUTLAND R. R.

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$423,707	$469,082
Net oper inc	61,021	70,722
8 mos gross	3,055,589	3,564,955
Net oper inc	159,846	379,781

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$951,176	$1,213,226
Net oper inc	37,328	98,151
8 mos gross	7,730,534	10,125,617
Net oper inc	201,729	797,678

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$1,473,050	$2,421,383
Net oper inc	225,391	755,009
8 mos gross	12,549,764	19,411,824
Net oper inc	2,341,215	5,100,471

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$336,016	$462,652
Net oper inc	24,633	45,854
8 mos gross	2,819,678	4,045,790
Net oper inc	38,184	366,459

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$1,158,579	$1,547,448
Net oper def	10,036	*189,690
8 mos gross	10,646,756	13,460,412
Net oper inc	523,684	1,534,891

*Surplus.

DELAWARE & HUDSON R. R. CORP.

	1931	1930
Aug gross	$2,618,825	$3,350,521
Net oper inc	495,388	760,532
8 mos gross	20,689,641	25,056,057
Net oper inc	2,357,365	3,504,963

NEW BEDFORD CLOTH MARKET FAIRLY ACTIVE

Large Orders for Print Cloths at Concessions—Fine Goods Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 29—For the last several weeks the primary cotton cloth market has given a somewhat paradoxical performance. It has generally been described as dull, but each week has witnessed a spurt of buying following concessions given by some uneasy manufacturer and followed by others generally. The impression of dullness is due largely to expectations of a heavy seasonal buying movement which has not yet materialized.

In the face of a strong statistical position, which should have made it a sellers' market, a succession of disturbing influences has kept it a buyers' market. At first it was the weakness of the raw cotton market which caused buyers to hesitate in placing orders for distant delivery, and more recently the financial disturbance due to the collapse of the pound sterling.

Buyers' needs are so pressing, however, that they have been compelled to come into the market frequently and place orders for spot or near-by delivery of small lots to fill their requirements. The scarcity of a number of the most popular constructions has resulted in premiums being paid for such goods as were available.

The net result has been a business whose volume is said to equal production for the month even though it is considerably below the usual September volume.

Early Trading Hesitant

All divisions of the market assumed a waiting attitude early in the week owing to the English crisis. Only pressing business was put through at the prices established during the latter part of the previous week. As the market recovered its poise buyers continued to offer large volume orders slightly under the market, but manufacturers consistently refused until late Wednesday afternoon when one manufacturer accepted several bids at 3⅞c for the 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35-yard print cloths and secured orders for several million yards. It is reported that less than an hour before that transaction another manufacturer had succeeded in selling his whole September production of more than 500,000 yards at 4c. Others offered goods at 3⅞c folowing the first deal but found no more buyers on that day. Later in the week several million yards were sold at that price. Concessions were also made in other numbers of print cloths.

The 38½-inch, 60x48, 6.25-yard print cloths sold in fair volume at 3¾c. Numerous small lots of the 64x60 5.35-yard brought 4c. The 39-inch, 80x80 4.00-yard sold in small lots at 5 5-16c but in large orders at 5¼c. The 72x76 4.25-yard and the 68x72 4.75-yard moved at 5c and 4¾c respectively.

Narrow Widths in Demand

There was considerable trading in narrower widths, notably the 36-inch and the 27-inch 64x60s, the former of which sold at 3⅝c for future delivery but at 3¾c for near-by delivery. The latter number brought 2⅜c for near-by delivery. The bag trade is credited with the bulk of the business in narrow goods.

In the sheeting section more activity was noticed than for several weeks, for which also the bag trade was credited. A scarcity has developed in a number of constructions, notably the 31-inch, 48-square 5.00-yard which sold at 8½c for future delivery only, no spots being available. The 36-inch, 40x36 6.50-yard brought 2½c for future deliveries only.

Other cases of scarcity of spot goods are indicated by the double price, the higher price in each case applying to spot transactions. The 36-inch, 48-square 5.00-yard sold at 3½c and the 2.85 at 5⅛ to 5¼c. The 40-inch of the same weight and count brought 5¼ to 5⅜c, as did also the 40-inch, 60x56 3.60-yard.

Pajama checks moved in fair volume at 5c for the 72x80 4.70-yard, with spots bringing ⅛c more. The 88-squares, 4.00-yard brought 5⅜c. Osnaburgs developed a scarcity in the 30-inch, 7-ounce, second-quality goods, spots of which sold at 5⅝c and futures at 5½c. The 36-inch 3.90-yard brought 3½c. Premiums were demanded for a number of drill constructions also. The 37-inch 3.95-yard sold at 4½ to 4⅝c, and the 2.75-yard at 5½ to 5¼c. The 30-inch 3.25-yard brought 4⅞ to 4¾c.

Fine Goods Steady

Carded broadcloths resumed their activity about the middle of the week. The 100x60 4.10-yard sold at 5¾c for spot, and 5⅝c for future delivery. The 90x60s brought 5⅛ and 5c, and the 112x60s 7c for spot and 6⅞c for future delivery. The 80x60s was the only number which did not demand a premium for spot deliveries.

Combed broadcloths participated in the activity to a somewhat smaller extent. The 128x60 4.40-yard moved at 10¾ to 11½c southern, and at 11 to 11⅝c eastern. The 144x76s singles ranged from 12½ to 13c. The variations for combed broadcloths is due to various qualities.

The fine goods market was generally quiet but steady in most constructions. Besides the broadcloths mentioned above, combed lawns were in fair demand. The 88x80, 40-inch 8.50 yard was firm at 9c. The 108x112, 40-inch 6.25-yard was quoted at 14c, but was subject to concessions for good-sized orders. Marquisettes sold in light quantities. Prominent numbers were the 48x28s and 48x32s, which brought 6c and 6½c, respectively. A fair amount of special constructions sold in line with quotations on staples.

In rayon and acetate content goods, mock crepes were conspicuous at 9 to 9¼c for 35-inch 68x50s. Rayon-mixed taffetas, 37-inch 120x56s with 150-denier rayon warp and 60s two-ply mercerized combed filling, brought 24c. The 35½-inch 60x54s, with 75-denier rayon voiles, moved at 16½ to 17c, and the 39-inch 64-spuares, acetate voiles, at 24 to 25c. Acetate ninons, 39-inch, 80-squares, 75-denier both ways, brought 30 to 33¼c.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	92	90½
Alabama Gt South 5s	105	105
Albany PWP 6s '48	55	54
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	52	50
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	33	33
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	97	96¼
Amer Synamid 5s '42	86	85
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	54	51⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s' 49	83¾	75
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	71	71
Amer Inter 5½s '49	76	75⅛
Amer Mach & Pound 6s	104½	104½
Amer NatGas 6½s '42	13½	11
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99⅛	99⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	116	115⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106	105⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104	103⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	104	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106½	105
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	102½	102½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	99	98⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	89	89
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	40	40
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70	68⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58	55
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	89⅞	89¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	92	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94¾	93½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	106¼	106
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	98	98
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	95¼	95
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	96	95
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	93¼	93
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	75	74⅝
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74⅞	74⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s' 37	98¾	98¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	92¼	91⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	94½	93½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	66	64¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	83½	82
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	94⅝	94⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	101½	100
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	85	83
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	97	96
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅛	105
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	80½	80¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s' 36	101¼	100
Boston & Maine 5s '55	85	85
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	82	82
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '4 9	106½	106⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91¼	90
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	81¾	81¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103⅝	102½
Bush Term con 5s '55	85	85
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	95	94
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	87	87
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	17	17
Ca Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	85¼	85¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	85	82½
Ca nNat Ry 4¾s '55	85	84
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84	80½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89¾	89
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	90½	89½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89	87¾
Can North 4½s '35	89½	89½
Can North deb 6½s '46	105	106
Can North deb 7s '40	101	99¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	61	60
Can Pacific 4½s '46	77¼	77
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73	70
Can Pacific 5s '54	77½	77½
Cen District Tel 5s	105	104⅞
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	91½	91½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91⅛	91⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	96	96
Certainteed 5½s '48	45¾	45
Ches Corp 5s '47	80	80
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	101	100½
Ches & O con 5s '39	104¼	104¼
Ches & O 4½s B	90	90
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	94	94
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	102	102
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	19½	19½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103	103
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	56½	56
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	74¼	74¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾s	87	87
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	79½	77½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	12¾	12
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	37	35½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	79	79
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	66¾	66¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	53	52
Chicago & Nw 4½s c	66¾	66¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	101¼	101
Chicago Railway 5s '27	47	47
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	81¼	80¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	80	79
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	70¼	70
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	57¾	56⅝
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	50⅛	50⅛
Chicago Un Sta 4s½ A '63	99⅞	99
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	106	106
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111¼	111¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	81	81
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	98	97
Chile Copper 5s '47	61	60
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92⅝	92½
Cin Ind & Louisville 5s '66	45½	45
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	84¾	84¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	82½	81
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	97	95½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104½	104½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	104¼	104
Colo Industrial 5s '34	65	65
Colo & So 1st rfg 04½s '35	94½	94½
Colo &So 4½s '80 A	61½	61½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	88	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	90	89
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	95	95
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	97½	97½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99½	98¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅞	94¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	99½	97⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	25⅝	25¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅝	105⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	22½	22
Container Corp 6s '48	46	46
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	93	93
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	83	82¼
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	59½	59½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	4⅛	4⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	28	28
Cuba RR 6s '36	49⅝	49⅝
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	59¼	58
Cuban Dom 7½s ct sta	6	6
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103½	103½
Del Power & Lt 4½s '71	97	97
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93	91
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101	100½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33	33
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	41½	41½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	99¾	99
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅝	102⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '62	105	105
Dodge Bros 6s '40	84⅛	83⅝
Dold Packing 6s '42	56½	56½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	95	95
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102⅞	102
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	11¼	11
Erie RR ref 5s '67	56	54
Erie RR gen lien	62½	62½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	55⅛	53¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	85	85
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30	30
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	65	65
Fla East Coast 5s '74	10	10
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	83⅝	83
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	96⅞	96¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	60	57
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅛	102
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101⅞	101¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	21½	20½
Goodrich 6s '45	48½	48½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	85½	85
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83½	82½
Gotham S Hos '36	83	83
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	94	92¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100	99
Green Bay & Western B	7	7
Great Northern 4½s '61	95½	95½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	66⅝	66⅝
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	91	90
Great Northern 7s '36 A	101	99¾
H & R Riv PC 4s	81⅛	81⅛
Havana Elec de 5½s '51	11⅝	11⅝
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	43¼	43¼
Housatonic 5s '37	100	100
Houston Oil 5½s '40	80	80
Hudson Coal 5s '62	45	45
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	105½	105½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	66	65
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88	87½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅛	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅞	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104⅛
Ill Central 4s '53	52⅛	52
Ill Central 4¾s '66	48	47
Ill Central 6½s '36	89	87
Ill Steel 4½s '40	100⅛	100½
Ind Limestone 6s '41	18	18
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85½	85¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51½	49
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	61	58⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	56¼	55
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	53⅝	53½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54	53½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	27½	27½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	74⅞	73½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	72	68
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	64¼	63
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	30	30
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	53⅛	52
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	62	62
Int Paper 6s '55	41	41
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	52⅛	52
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	66⅛	65
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	60	59
Inv Eq Corp 5s A	65	65
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	1¼	1¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	5⅝	5⅝
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	56	56
Kan City P&L 4½ 6s'1	101	100
Kan City P&L 4½s B	102½	100⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	70¼	69½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	74	74
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92⅝	92
Kings Co El 4s '49	79½	79½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	100¾	100
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100½	100⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90½	90½
L'Autaro 6s '54	12⅝	12
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	68⅞	68⅞
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	74	74
Lehigh Val Ry 4½s '40	97⅝	97⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	89½	87½
Long Dock 6s	105	105
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97⅞	97¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	100⅞	100½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89½	89¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	91	90¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	98	97½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99¾	98¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	99	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99	98⅛
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s 49	8	8
Min & StL con 5s '34	10	10
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	46	45
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	80½	80¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	60	60
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	81⅝	81⅛
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	42	40⅛
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	66	65
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	63⅛	63⅛
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	65⅝	65
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	65⅛	64⅛
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	53⅛	53
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103	103
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71	71
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	94⅝	93
Nat Steel 5s '56	83½	82
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102¾	102¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	108⅛	108⅛
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	100	100
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	76½	76½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81⅝	81⅝
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	87	87
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98	97⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	84	84
NYC&HR 4½s n	84	83⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	94	93
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	78⅛	78⅛
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	89	89
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	49⅞	48⅛
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	61	60
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	65	65
N YDock Co 5s '38	45	45
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
NY Ediso nrfg 6½s '41	114	113¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99	98¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	110⅛	109½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	82	80¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	100½	100½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	102	100½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100⅝	100⅝
NY Ont G W rfg 4s '92	47	45⅛
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	40½	40
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104¼	104¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107¼	107¼
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	60⅛	60⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103½	102⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	104⅞	104⅞
N YTrap Rock 6s '46	85	85
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	69	68
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100⅝	100⅝
Niag Share 5½s '50	79½	79½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	32	32
North Am Co 5s '61	87	85⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	88½	88
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	99⅝	96
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104¼	103¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60⅛	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	89¼	88⅞
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	96⅞	95½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	105¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	108	108
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	86¾	86½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102½	102
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	97	97
Pac of Mo 2d 4s '38	95	95
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	66	64
Park-Lex Leaseholo 6½s '53	39	39
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	84	83
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	48	48
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	91⅛	91⅛
Penn O & D RR 5s A '77	104¾	104¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	94¾	94¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	80	79¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	89¾	89½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	101¾	101
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	94½	93⅞
Penn Railroad 4¼s B '81	89¼	87¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	99⅝	99
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	101½	99¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	105	105
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	93¼	92¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103¼	103
Phil Railway 4s	19½	19½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	58¼	56½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	92	92
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94⅞	93¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	47⅝	47½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s	97¾	97¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	100	99
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	100	99½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	76½	74
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	40	39
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95¼	94¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101¾	101
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	101½	101⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	80	80
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75	75
Read rfg 4½s '97	92	92
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	78	78
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	57	56½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	20	20
Rock I ArLou 4½s '34	75½	75¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	50⅛	50
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	32¼	30½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	56	55
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	103½	103
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	83¼	83¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	8	8
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	50	50
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82⅝	82⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	67	66
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67	66
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	42¼	42¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	83	81
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84	83½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96¼	95
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	93½	93
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58⅝	58
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	98	96⅝
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	88	88
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	79	78⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	78¼	78
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	99½	99½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	88½	88½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	59½	59
Southern Ry con 5s '94	99	98⅝
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	86	84
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105	103¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98½	97⅞
Tenn Elec Power 6s' 47	104½	104
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	90	90
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	83½	83½
Texas Corp 5s '44	88½	87⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	101¼	101¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	74¾	74½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	74½	74½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	73	71
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47⅞	46
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30½	29
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	100¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	95¾	95¾
Union Oil Cal 6s' 42	100⅝	100
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	79¾	79¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s' 47	97	96½
Union Pacific 4s '68	86½	85¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89	89
Union Pacific 5s	104½	104½
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	54½	54½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	62	61
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98	97
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	47	45½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	53	51
Vanadium 5s	61	60½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	19	18
Virginia Ry 5s '62	97¾	97¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101	101
Wabash RR 4½s '78	34	33½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	38⅛	37⅛
Wabash RR 5s D '80	37	37
Walworth 6s '45	34	34
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	40⅛	40⅛
Washington Ter 3½s '45	90	90
Warren Bros 6s	59	59
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	103	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	62½	62
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61	59
Western Union R E 4½s '50	98½	98½
Western Union 5s '51	99	98¼
Western Union 6½s '36	107¾	107⅝
Western Union 5s '60	97	95⅝
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	105	105
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	74	74
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85¾	85¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	85⅛	84
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	85⅛	85⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Sep29	Last Sep28
3½s '47	101.18	101.11	101.11	101.18
1st 4¼s '47	102	101.26	101.26	102
4th 4¼s '38	103.8	101.31	102	103.12
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	100	99.10	99.10	....
US 3⅜s '43 June	99.30	99.10	99.16	....
US 3⅜s '47	100.2	99.18	99.18	100.2
US 3¾s '56	102.30	102.22	102.22	103
US 3⅛s '49	99	98.17	98.17	99.2
US 4¼s '52	109	108.30	108.30	108.31
US 3s '55	97.37	97.6	97.7	97.28

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	40	39½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44	43
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	44	42
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	43	43
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43	43
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	44	42
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43	43
Australia 4½s '56	36	35¼
Australia 5s '55	39	38
Australia 5s '57	40	40
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	53	53
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	99⅞	97¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	79	79
Belgium (King) 6s '55	88⅛	85
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	85	84
Belgium (King) 7s '55	86	86
Belgium (King) 7s '56	88½	86
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	32⅛	32
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	39	39
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	37½	37⅛
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	36	35
Bogota (City) 8s '45	34	34
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	8⅛	7⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	10	10
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	11⅝	11
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99⅝	98½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	19
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20	20
Brazil (US) 8s '41	25	25
Bremen 7s '35	40⅛	40
Budapest (City) 6s '62	32½	31
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25	23⅛
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	23⅛	23⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40⅛	40
Bulgaria 7s '67	21	21
Bulgaria 7½s '68	35	34
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	25	23½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94	93¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82½	79⅞
Canada (Dom) 4s 52	95¾	95
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	25	22¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13	13
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	33	33
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	12¼	12¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	14½	14
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14¼	14
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	15	14¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	14⅞	14⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	18	17½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	16	16
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	27¼	27
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	28¼	28¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27	26⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25	25
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	82¼	80
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	32¾	32¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '43	76	74½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s' 45	40	39½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	98½	95¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	98½	95½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	60	59¾
Denmark (King) 5½s' 55	71	71
Denmark (King) 6s '42	75	69
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83	82½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	87⅛	84½
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53	85	85
Dutch EI 5½s Nov '53	85	85
Dutch EI 6s '47	88⅛	85
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	88¼	85
Estonia Bank 7s '67	45	45
Fiat 7s '46 war	78	77½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	42	41
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	96	94
Frankfort 6½s '53	32	32
French (Rep) 7s '49	112¾	110½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116	115
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	52½	52½
German 7s '49	56	55½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	49	47
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	47½	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47½	45½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '60	47½	45½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48¾	48¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	30	28¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	44	43
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36⅞	34
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	44½	42
Greek 6s '68	53¼	52
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	65	65
Hamburg 6s '46	33	30½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	56½	56½
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	30¾	30¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	35	35
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 A	35	35
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	20¼	20
Italy (King) 7s '51	80½	79
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	67	67
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	76⅛	76
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	90⅛	88
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100¾	99
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	39⅞	38
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	50	48
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	47	47
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99⅝	99⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	98½	98½
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	5	5
Mex 4s A '10	3½	3½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	60	60
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14	13½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	15	15
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	24	24
New South Wales 5s '57	32¼	32¼
New South Wales 5s '58	32½	32½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	83	80
Norway (King) 6s '43	84¾	83
Norway (King) 6s '44	86	82⅞
Nuremberg 6s '52	29⅝	29¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '57	81	80¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	85	84½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	98	97¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	100
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	100¼	100
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	92	92
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	10¼	10
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	9	9
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	9	9
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	15	12
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	53	50
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	53⅝	52
Prague (City) 7½s '52	98	95
Prussia 6½s '51	33½	33½
Prussia 6s '52	32⅛	31½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	53	53
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	45½	45
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	45¾	45½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	62	62
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	46	44
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	29	29
Rhinelbe 7s '46	40	39⅞
Ruhr '48	40	40
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	12	12
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	18¼	18
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	34⅞	33
Rome (City) 6½s '52	64½	60¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	91	89⅞
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	78⅛	78
Rumania 7s '59	48	48
Sante Re (Prov) 7s '42	36	36
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	17	17
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	17	17
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	14	13⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56	55
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	19½	16
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	31	28½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	31	30¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	104	103¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	38	35¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	40	36¾
Siemens 6½s '51	69⅝	69
Siemens 7s '35	70	65
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	37	37
Sydney 5½s '55	30½	30½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	80¾	75
Swiss Government 5½s '46	101¼	98½
Taiwan Elec 5½s	80	79
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	75	73
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	84	83¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	67	65¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	85½	85½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	95½	94¾
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	82	82
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	31⅞	30¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	35	33
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	28½	27½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	35	34
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	29	28½
Vienna 6s '52	61	61
Westphalia El 6s '53	28	28
Wurttemberg 7s '56	47¾	47¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	88	85

Definite Signs Of Improvement

DEFINITE signs of improvement are becoming visible in the construction industry. In 25 cities reporting the largest volume of permits for August, the total shows an increase of 12.9 per cent over July. Among smaller cities, 338 having a population of 25,000 or more report an increase of 13.4 per cent over the preceding month in the estimated cost of buildings.

Another indication that things are on the mend, though of a negative character, is nevertheless illuminating. August marked the smallest number of failures for any month this year. Smaller totals were shown in four of the five classifications of business, the exception being banking.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	34	36	Industrial	105	115
Bk Yorkt'n	40	50	Lafayette	9	12
Chase	40¾	42¾	Liberty	..	15
Chat Phnx	36	38	Manhattan	41	43
City	51¾	53¾	Merchants	..	74
Columbus	150	170	People's	200	280
Commercial	188	198	Penn Ex	15	20
Fifth Av	2000	2200	Public	25	27
First, N Y	2575	2675	Textile	40	43
Flatbush	..	80	Trade Bnk	..	110
Grace	400	600	Yorkville	60	70
Harriman	1485	1585			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	170	200	Fulton	290	340
Banca C I	201	209	Guaranty	305	310
Banco di S.	24	...	Irving	20¼	21¼
Bk NY&T	370	390	Kings Co	2425	2525
Bronx	21	25	Law Tie & G	120	128
Brooklyn	255	265	M'facturers	35	37
Cn Hanover	148	152	New York	100	104
County	23	25	Title Guar	94	97
Corn Exch	74	77	Unit States	2225	2325
Empire	30¼	32¼	West T&T	1000	1100

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cent Rep	130	133	Harris Tr&S	385	395
Chi Bk Com	27	29	Northern	380	390
Contnent Ill	192	195	Peoples Tr	285	295
First Nat	302	306	Straus Nat	158	162

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First Natnl	49	51	Merchants N	480	490
N Shawmut	34½	36½	Secnd Natnl	110	120
Atl Nationl	41	44	Webstr&Atls	195	203
State St Tr	300	..			

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.64⅛	$.64⅛	$.94⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.55⅛	.55⅝	.99⅛
Oats, 2 white	.33	.33⅛	.47⅛
Flour	4.30	4.30	4.80
Beef, family	13.25	13.25	20.00
Pork	12.50	21.00	23.50
Lard	.0765	.0758	.1185
Cot, mid-up	.0605	.0620	.1025
Zinc	.0370	.0372½	.0425
Iron	16.26	16.26	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07	.07	.10¼@½
Tin	.2237½	.2350	.2890
Rubber	.0458	.0512½	.0800
Sugar	.0455	.0455	.0435
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0287½	.0300	.0450

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
6	Affiliat Pro	17½	17	17
1	Allied Mills	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
†1050	Alum Co Am	91	89½	90¼
1	Am Arch	18	18	18
2	Am Cap pr pf	63	63	63
2	Am Cit P&L A	25	25	25
4	Am Cit P&LB	3	3	3
2	Am C Pow A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
14	Am Cyan B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4	Am Equities	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
28	Am & Fgn P war	8	7⅛	8
4	Am Founders	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	Am Gas & El	41⅛	40⅞	41
13	Am Invest B	3¼	3¼	3¼
3	Am Invest war	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	Am Light & T	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Am Meter	20	20	20
2	Am Nat Gas	1	1	1
126	Am Sup Power	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
5	Am Sup P 1 pr	75	75	75
3	Am Sup P pf	65	65	65
5	Am Thread pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
3	Am Ut&G B vtc	¾	⅝	⅝
1	Am Yvette	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	Appalach Gas	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1	Ark Nat Gas	3	3	3
9	Ark Nat Gas A	3	2⅞	2⅞
110	Ark P & Lt pf	100	100	100
1	Armstrong Ck	15	15	15
1	As El Ind	4	4	4
2	As G & El A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	As G & E war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	As Tel Ut	18	18	18
4	Atl Fr & Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Atlas Ply	3½	3½	3½
15	Atlas Util	4½	4½	4½
1	Aut V M cv pr pt	6½	6½	6½
	B			
25	†Babcock & Wil	69½	69½	69½
3	Blue Ridge	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
5	Blue Ridge cvt pf	23	23	23
9	Bras Tr & Lt	9½	9⅛	9⅛
2	Brill A	2½	2½	2½
1	Brill B	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Br Am Oil Corp	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	*†Br Col Pow A	26	26	26
10	Buf N & E P pf	24½	23⅞	23⅞
1	Burco cv pf	37	37	37
	C			
2	Cab Wir A	¼	¼	¼
1	Cab & Wire B	¼	¼	¼
4	CAM Co vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
5	Can Marc Wirel	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
2	Cent Pub SA	4½	4½	4½
6	Cent St El	3½	3½	3½
6	Centrif Pl	4	4	4
1	Chain Str St	7	7	7
31	Cities Service	7⅝	7¼	7¼
1	City Serv pf	59	59	59
12	Colum O&G vtc	1⅝	1½	1½
62	Comwlth&So war	1	⅞	⅞
4	Cons G&E Balt	68⅛	67½	67½
2	Cont Shar cvt pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	Cooper Bess	4	4	4
16	Cord Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Creole Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Cresson Gold	1-16	1-16	1-16
5	Crocker&Wh	6⅛	5¾	5¾
2	Crown C Intl A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Cuneo Press pf	75	75	75
9	Cusi Mex	7-16	7-16	7-16
	D			
6	Deere & Co	12½	12	12
12	De Forest	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1	Derby Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	Detroit Aircraft	1	1	1
†50	Duke Power	84½	84	84
8	Duquesne Gas	¼	3-16	¼
1	Durant Mot	⅝	⅝	⅝
	E			
2	East Sta Pow B	5	5	5
2	Edis Bros St	10	10	10
1	Eisler Elec	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
46	El Bond&Sh	20⅛	20	20⅛
2	El Bond&Sh pr	81½	80	80
2	El Bo & Sh 5 pf	70½	70	70½
1	El Pow As	8	8	8
1	El Pow As A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3	El P&L opt war	10	9¾	10
4	Elect Share	5⅛	5	5
1	Elect Sh pf	50	50	50
†150	Emp G&F 7 pf	46	45½	45½
1	Europ El deb rts	¾	¾	¾
	F			
24	Falcon Lead	1-16	1-16	1-16
3	Fedders Mfg A	2	2	2
6	Fla P&L 7 pf	94	93	93
8	Ford M Can A	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
1	Ford M Fran	5	5	5
7	Ford Mot Ltd	6¾	6½	6½
3	Founda Foreign A	2½	2½	2½
1	Fox Theatre A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	G			
2	Gen Aviation Corp	3	2¾	2¾
1	Gen Cable war	¼	¼	¼
10	Gen El Ltd rct	8½	8½	8½
†50	Gen G&El cv pf B	30½	30½	30½
2	Glean Comb Har	¼	¼	¼
1	Gilbert Ac pf ww	32	32	32
1	Glen Alden	28	28	28
35	Goldman Sachs	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Graymur	16	16	16
†30	Gt Atl & P nv	177	177	177
1	Greir St	½	½	½
9	Gulf Oil Pa	42	41¼	41⅜
	H			
1	Hamilton Gas vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	Hazeltine	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Horn & Hard	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1	Hudson Bay M&S	2¾	2¾	2¾
8	Humble Oil (2)	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
	I			
17	Imp Oil Can (½)	9⅜	9¼	9¼
1	Ind Ter Ill A	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4	Insull Util (6%f)	13	12⅝	12⅝
1	Ins Co N Am (2½g)	39½	39½	39½
15	Intercon Petrol	¼	¼	¼
39	Internat Pet (1)	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
1	Inter Sup Pow (1)	14	14	14
8	Inter Util B	4	3¾	3¾
1	Inters Hosiery	5½	5½	5½
8	Ital Superpow A	1⅝	1⅝	1½
12	Ital Super deb rt	¾	¾	¾
	K			
4	Kolster Brandes	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	L			
3	Lackaw Sec (4)	29½	29½	29½
1	Lake Shore Mines (2)	22	22	22
2	Lefc Real pf (3)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2	Lone Star Gas (.88)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Long Is Lt (.60)	26	26	26
†10	Long Is L pf (7)	104	104	104
	M			
9	Magdalena Syn	1-16	1-16	1-16
1	Mapes Cons (4g)	37	37	37
1	Mass Util Asso	2½	2½	2½
25	*†Mass Util As cv pf	23½	23½	23½
1	Memphis N Gas	6	6	6
1	Mid St Pet B vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
18	Mid West Util	10⅛	9⅞	10
4	Mo Kans P L	3⅛	2⅞	3
1	Mohawk Hud 1 pf	98	98	98
3	*Moore Corp Ltd	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
	N			
2	Nat Am Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	Nat Bond Sh	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
2	Nat Fam Strs	⅝	⅝	⅝
5	Nat Fuel G	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Nat P Serv A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2	Nat Sec Invest Co	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Nat Service	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3	Nat S T Sec A	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2	Nat Sug Ref	28½	28½	28½
2	Newberry (JJ)	20	20	20
3	Newport Ind Inc	2	2	2
†75	NYP&Lt 7 pf	112½	112½	112½
4	NY Steam	57	55	55
55	Niag Hud Pow	8¼	7⅞	8
1	Niag Hud A war	1	1	1
2	Niag Hud B war	3⅛	3	3
2	Niles Bem P	9	9	9
3	Nipissing Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Nor Am Av A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Nor States P A	94	94	94
†10	Nor States P 6 pf	97½	97½	97½
	O			
2	Overseas Se	1⅝	1½	1½
	P			
2	Pac West Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
†150	Parker Rust-Pr (3)	47¾	47¼	47¼
8	Pennroad (.40k)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1	Peo G Lt & Coke rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	Perryman Elec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Petroleum war	¼	¼	¼
1	Pitney Bowes (4%f)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Pitts Lake E (10g)	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Pitts Pl Gl (2)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2	Plymouth O (¼k)	7	6⅞	6⅞
1	Prod Roy (10%f)	½	½	½
1	Pruden Inv	5½	5½	5½
1	Pub Ut Hold xw	1½	1½	1½
†20	Pure Oil pf (6)	62	62	62
	R			
2	Railroad Sh (.40)	2	1¾	2
1	Rainbow B	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Relian Intl A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	Rep Gas	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Reybarn Inc	1	1	1
4	Reynolds Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	Rockl L & P (.90)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1	Roosevelt Fd	1¼	1¼	1¼
	S			
1	Salt-Cr Prod	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7	Segal Lock	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Sel Ind (al ctf)	43½	43½	43½
5	Sentry S Con	⅝	⅝	⅝
4	Shattuck Denn	2¼	2¼	2¼
40	†Singer Mfg	140	138	139½
2	Solar Ref	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Southern Corp	2	2	2
20	St Oil Ind	20	19⅞	19⅞
5	St Oil Ky	15⅛	15¾	15¾
1	Stroock & Co	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6	Sun Inv pf	34½	34	34
5	Sunray Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Swift & Co	23⅛	23	23
	T			
21	Technicolor	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
40	Teck Hugh G	4⅛	4	4⅛
1	Thatcher Sec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	Transcont Air	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Trans Lux	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4	Tri Cont war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Tri Utilities pf	1½	1½	1½
6	Tubize Ch B	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2	Tung-Sol Lamp	6⅛	6	6
	U			
1	Union Gas Canada	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6	Unit Corp war	5	4⅝	4⅝
6	Unit El Serv	5	4	5
58	Unit Founders	2⅝	2½	2⅝
82	United Gas	3⅝	3¼	3¼
4	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	Unit Gas pf	60½	60	60
8	Un Lt & Pow A	11⅞	11½	11⅞

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
3	Un Lt & P cv pf	73	73	73
2	U S & I Sec pf	22⅛	22¼	22⅛
61	U S Elec Pow	2¼	2	2⅛
1	Utility Equities	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
†250	Util Equities pf	66	66	66
8	Util Pwer&Lt	4½	4½	4½
3	Util & Ind pf	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
	V			
1	Van Camp	3	3	3
8	Venezuel Pet	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Vick Finan	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
	W			
5	Walgreen	13½	13	13
2	Wil-Low Caf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22	Woolworth Ltd	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
	CURB DOMESTIC BONDS			
5	Ala Pow 4½s '67	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
12	Aluminum Co 5s '52	100	99¾	100
3	Am Cmwlth P 6s '40	45	45	45
3	Am Com P 5½s '53	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
3	Am & C Crp 5s'43	67	67	67
2	Am El & P 6s '57A	50	50	50
82	Am G & E 5s 2028	91⅝	91	91
2	Am P&L 6s 2016	88	88	88
5	Am Rad 4½s '47	98	98	98
5	Am Roll M 4½s '33	85½	85½	85½
5	Am Seat 6s '36	50	50	50
5	Appalach G 6s '45	30⅝	25	25
3	Appalach G 6s '45 B	25⅛	25	25
10	Appalach P 5s '56	98⅞	98⅝	98¾
19	Ark Pw&Lt 5s '56	92	91⅝	91⅝
1	Asso Elec 4½s '53	78	78	78
1	Asso G & E 5s '50	48	48	48
5	Asso G & E 5s '68	49	49	49
10	Asso G & E 4½s'49C	44	43¼	44
11	Asso Ray 5s '50	37	37	37
12	Asso T Ut 5½'44 C	65⅛	65	65
5	Asso T&T 5½'55 A	76	76	76
4	Bell Tel Can 5s '55A	95½	95½	95½
4	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	94½	94½	94½
2	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	95½	95½	95½
4	Bost Cons G 5s '47	102⅞	102¼	102⅞
6	Can N Ry Eq 7s'35E	101½	101	101
25	Can N Ry 4½'51	86⅛	85⅝	85⅝
2	Cen Ariz L&P 5s '60	97	97	97
8	Cen Ill P S 4½s'67F	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	Cen Me 4½s '57E	96⅞	96	96
1	Cen P&L 5s '56	79¾	79¾	79¾
12	Cent P S 5½s '49	42	40½	40½
5	Cen P S 5½s '49	42	40½	40½
5	Cen St El 5½s '54	40½	40	40
2	Cen St El 5s '48	37	37	37
3	Chic Dist El 4½s'70A	83	83	83
8	Chic Dist El 5½s'35B	95½	95½	95½
61	Cities Ser 5s'50	54¼	53⅝	53⅝
4	Cities S Gas 5½s'42	56¼	56¼	56¼
1	Cities S G Pipe 6s'43	71½	71½	71½
30	Cities S Pw 5½s'52	63	62⅞	62⅞
6	Com Larabee 6s'41	36⅝	36½	36½
22	Comwlth Ed 4s'81F	89¾	89	89
9	Cons G Balt 5½'52E	108	107⅞	107⅞
10	Cons Gas Balt 4s'81	94¼	94¼	94¼
36	Consum Pw 4½s'58	100½	100⅜	100⅜
37	Cont G&El 5s'58 A	72⅞	70⅝	70⅝
11	Crane Co 5s'40	92	92	92
5	Detroit C Gs 6s'47A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	East Ut Inv 5s'54 A	35½	35	35
30	Ed Elec Ill 4s'32N	100⅛	100	100
6	El Pow&Lt 5s 2030	70	70	70
10	Emp O&R 5½s'42	46½	45½	45½
1	Fed Water 5½s'54	52	52	52
7	Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	77⅛	76	76
7	Gatineau Pw 5s '56	69¼	69	69
5	Gatineau Pow 6s '41	63½	63	63
9	Gen Mot 5s '33	99⅛	99½	99½
1	Gen Mot 5s '36	100½	100½	100½
3	Gen W Wks 6s '44 B	18	15	15
3	Geo Pow 5s '67	96	96	96
20	Gillette 5s '40	81⅛	81	81⅛
2	Gogel (A) 6½s '35 A	55	55	55
16	Grd Trk 6½s '36	95	93⅛	94
3	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	95	95	95
1	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	97½	97½	97½
5	Hood Rub 7s '36	46½	46½	46½
1	HoustL&P 4½E'81nw	94	94	94
3	Hygrade Fds 6s '49A	41	41	41
1	Ind El 6½s B '53	100½	100½	100½
4	Ill P&L 5s '56 C	89	89	89
6	Il P&L 6s '53 A	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
1	Indep Oil 6s '39	85	85	85
13	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	98½	98	98
14	Insull Ut Inv 6s'40B	61½	60⅝	61
1	Int Pow S 7s'57E	70	70	70
6	Int Pw Sec 7s D'36	80	78	78
1	Int Pw Sec 6½s'55C	75	75	75
3	Int Sec Am 5s '47	55¾	55⅝	55⅝
10	Inters Pow 5s'57	79½	79	79
23	Inters Pub Sr 4½ '58	81	79¾	79¾
11	Jersey C P&L 5s'47B	102	101	101
5	Kan El Pw 6s A '37	100	100	100
10	Kan P&L 5s B '57	99½	99½	99½
1	KeystonePbSer5s'78	97	97	97
6	KopGas&C5½s'50	97½	97	97
3	KopGas&C5s'47	90	90	90
4	Kresge 5s D C '45	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	LibbyMcN&L5s'42	90½	90½	90½
93	Louis P&L 5s'57	93	91	93
8	Mass Gas 5½s'46	101½	101½	101½
2	MidWestUtil5s'34	75	75	75
1	Miss Riv Pow 5s'51	104½	104½	104½
3	Natl El Pw 5s'78	52	51½	51½
1	Natl Food 6s'44	40	40	40
4	NatPw&Lt5s2030B	76	76	76
8	Nat Pb Ser 5s'78	52⅝	52½	52½
3	Nebr Pow 4½s '81	99½	99½	99½
1	Neisner Bros 6s '48	50	50	50
7	N E G&E 5s'50	73	70½	73
1	N E G&E 5s'47	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
10	NY For 5½s'48 ww	69	69	69
60	NY P&L 4½s'67	93½	92⅞	93¼
6	Niag Falls Pw 6s'50	106	106	106
1	Nor In Pb Sr 5s'66 C	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Nor Ind PS 4½s'70 E	90½	90	90
16	N tate Pw 4½s'61	92⅞	92	92
2	Ohio Edison 5s'60	98½	98½	98½
40	Ohio Pw 5s'52 B	100⅛	99¾	99¾
1	Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	96	96	96
11	Okla G&E 5s'50	99	98¼	98¼
16	Pac Gas&El 4½s'57E	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
86	Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	96⅝	96	96
1	Pac G&E 5½s52 C	105	105	105
1	Pac G&E 6s'41 B	108	108	108
2	Pac Invst 5s'48 A xw	65	60	65
15	Pac West Oil 6½s'43	55¼	55¼	55¼
4	Penn C P&L 4½s'77	93½	92½	92½
1	Penn El 4s'71 F	85	85	85
1	Penn O Ed 5½s'59B	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
10	Peo GasL&C4s'81B	90½	90½	90½
7	Phil El Pw 5½'s72	105¾	105½	105½
16	Pow Corp NY 5½'s47	88½	88	88
3	Pub er N Ill4½'81F	92½	92½	92½
7	Pug SoP&L 4½'50D	83⅝	83½	83½
20	Rel Mang 5s'54 A	89	89	89
2	Rep Gas 6s'45 A	67¾	67½	67½
30	aSfe H Wat 4½s'79	97	96¾	96¾
1	Schulte R E 6s'35 xw	50	50	50
1	Scripps 5½s '43	75	75	75
6	ShawingW&P4½s'67A	83¼	83	83¼
3	ShawingW&P5s'70C	86	86	86
3	She-WyomingCoal6s'47	45	45	45
2	SEP&L6s2025Axw	88½	87½	88½
10	SoCalifEd5s'52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Eo'nNatGas6s'44	39	39	39
8	StandG&E6s'35	92⅝	92	92
11	Stand G&E 6s'61	85	84½	84½
12	Stand G&E 6s'66	85	84⅛	84⅛
6	Stand Inv 5s'37 xw	67	66	66
6	Stand P&L 6s'57	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
15	Swift & Co 5s'40	101	100½	100½
2	Swift & Co 5s'44	103⅝	103½	103½
3	Tex El Serv 5s '60	92¾	92½	92½
1	Tex P&Lt 5s'56	95	95	95
2	Tri Util 5s '79	10	10	10
4	Union Elec 5s '67 B	104½	104½	104½
5	UnionGulfCorp5s'50	99	98⅝	98⅝
8	Un Lt&P 6½s '74	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
2	Un Lt&P 6s '75	84	84	84
9	Un Lt&P 5½s '59	102½	102½	102½
2	UnLgt&Ry5½s'52	82	82	82
3	Un Lt&Ry 5s '32	98¼	98¼	98¼
15	Un Lgt&Ry 6s '52 A	103¾	102	102
15	US Rub 6s '33	82½	82½	82½
2	US Rub 6½s '32	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	US Ruo 6½s '33	92¼	92¼	92¼
5	Van Sweringen6s '35	41	41	41
2	Virg ElP 5s '55 A	101½	101½	101⅛
10	Ward Bak 6s '37	100⅝	100	100
1	West Pa 5s 2030	68	68	68
4	WestPaPow4s'6IH	96	96	96
7	WestTexUtil5s'57A	74⅞	74	74½
1	WiscP&L5s'56E	101	101	101
	FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
1	BogotaMtgBk7s'47	27¼	27¼	27¼
2	BuenAiresPrv7½s'47	30	30	30
2	EuropEl6½s'65xw	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
2	Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	55	55	55
6	Ger Mons M 7s '47	33¾	33¾	33¾
7	Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	31¼	30½	31¼
6	Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	45¼	45¼	45¼
1	Hamburg El 7s '35	90	90	90
1	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	54	54	54
4	It Sup P 6s '63A xw	48	48	48
1	Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1	Russ 5½s ctf 1921	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Santiago Chile 7s'61	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	25	25	25

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5% in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock. r—Cash or stock.

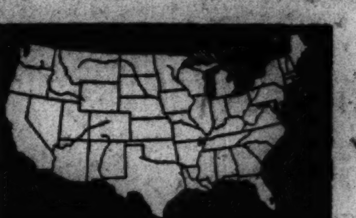
NET EARNINGS OF ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE INCREASE

Engineers Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 gross earnings of $52,298,410 and net earnings of $22,591,022 which compares with $52,677,808 and $22,495,205 respectively for the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1930.

Balance for reserves and dividends was $11,016,030 for the current period which after depreciation and preferred dividend showed $2.09 a share on the common stock. This compares with $11,760,795 and $2.72 respectively for the previous 12 months' period

For the month of August, gross earnings were $4,242,193, a decrease of $269,500 under the previous year. Due, however to reduction in operating expenses, net earnings of $1,939,400 are $116,500 above the previous year.

Mr. C. W. Kellogg, president of the company, explained that the bulk of this increase in net is due to continuing savings that are being made in operating expense and to better water conditions for the generation of hydroelectric power.



In Thirty-one States

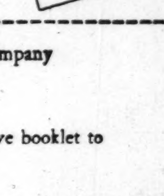
THE 6,500,000 people served by the Middle West Utilities System reside in thirty-one of the forty-eight states—extending from North Dakota to Florida, from Maine to Texas—and in two Canadian provinces.

In these widespread areas, the Middle West Utilities System provides electric power and other important services to 5,000 communities, whose homes, industries and farms make ever-increasing use of the System's services.

The Preferred and Common Stocks of the Middle West Utilities Company are listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange and traded on the New York Curb Exchange.

Middle West Utilities Company

this booklet upon request



Middle West Utilities Company
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois

Please send descriptive booklet to

Name ____________

Street ____________

City and State ____________

2

High Grade Bonds

For safety of principal and interest

Suggestions sent upon request

Chase Harris Forbes
Corporation
24 Federal Street, Boston

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.29	Last Sept.28
30	Allied Kid	65	62	62	65
125	Am Found	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
15	Am & Brit 1 pf	32	32	32	33½
1945	Am T&T	135⅝	132	132	135
190	Amoskeag	5½	5¼	5¼	6
500	Andes Pet	.08	.08	.08	.08
275	Bos El	89	88	88	89
215	Bos Prop	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
10	Cal & Hec	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
10	Chi Junct pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
20	Con Sec	5	5	5	..
165	Cop Range	3	3	3	..
100	Cr C & Int	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
565	East SS	11¾	11	11⅜	11¾
270	E G&F pf	90	87½	87½	90
128	E G&F prpf	84	81¼	81¼	83½
10	E Mass A	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
236	Edison Elec	227	220¼	220¼	227
124	Em Asso	13	13	13	13⅛
230	Gen Capital	23	22⅛	22⅛	24¾
120	Hathaway B	11½	10	11	10
40	Hygrade	28	28	28	29
5	Island Crk	21	21	21	..
100	Keweenah	1	1	1	..
1445	Mass Util	3	2	2¾	3½
25	Mergenthal	71	70	70	..
185	Mohawk	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
180	Nash	17⅛	16¾	17	18
220	Nat Ser	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	NE Pub pf	13	12	12	..
237	NE Tel	119⅛	114½	114½	118⅛
255	Nipissing	1¼	1	1	..
100	No Butte	.60	.60	.60	.60
100	Pac Mills	13	13	13	13
125	Quincy Min	3	3	3	3
330	Shawmut	8¼	8	8	9
489	Stone Web	18¼	17⅛	17⅝	18
15	Swift Inter	30	30	30	..
46	Swift & Co	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅞
176	Torrington	36	35	35	36
100	Tower Mfg	.25	.25	.25	.30
290	Uni Found	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅞
851	Uni Shoe	45½	44	44½	45
263	Uni Shoe pf	31¼	31	31	31¼
110	Uni Gas	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
90	Utah Apex	.60	.60	.60	..
50	Util Eq pf	60	60	60	60
155	Util Hyd	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	2
38	Vt Mass Ry	115½	115½	115½	..
564	War Bros	6⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6⅝
10	Westfield	19	19	19	..
	BONDS				
$3000	E Mass 4½s	21½	21½	21½	25
1000	Metro Ice 7s	80	80	80	..

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The offerings at the wool sales today amounted to 12,033 bales, of which 10,720 were sold. Bidding was animated, and home and German dealers were free buyers of crossbreds. Greasy merinos were in large supply and irregular demand, and were frequently withdrawn due to sellers high limits.

BULGARIAN BANK RATE UP

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Bulgarian National Bank rate was raised today from 8½ per cent to 9½ per cent.

Gilt-Edge Stocks Have Steady Tone On London Market

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Further improvement in Sterling gave a steady tone to gilt-edge stocks on the London Stock Exchange today, with fractional advances, but the political uncertainty caused industrials to be irregular and quiet.

Trans-Atlantic stocks were dull and fractionally lower. Hydro-Electric was quoted at 14¼, Brazilian Traction at 13, International Nickel at 11½ and Radio at 19.

On the foreign exchange market Sterling rose perceptibly. The rate on New York at the opening was $3.85, touched $3.92 and dropped to 3.89. The rate on Paris started at 79.75 franc, went to 100 francs and fell off to 99 francs. The rate on Amsterdam was steady at 9.75 guilders.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER

Stockholders of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company have approved restatement of the capital so that $11,250,000, or $25 a share, will be set up as capital applicable to common shares. The difference between the former and the reduced capital is to be set up as capital surplus, out of which the company intends to set up reserves for contingencies and also to pay preferred dividends, should earnings or earned surplus not be sufficient.

PRIMING PLANT FOR ACTION

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—The Moto-Meter Gauge & Equipment Corporation is spending $1,000,000 in retooling its Toledo (Ohio) plant for the manufacture of a new temperature gauge. The plant, which has been operating three days a week for several months, was placed on a five-day week basis this week.

LARGE RAIL PURCHASE

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad has purchased 45,000 tons of steel rails, distributing the business among Bethlehem, Illinois and Carnegie Steel Companies.

OMITS DIVIDEND

Lawrence Portland Cement Company directors decided to omit the quarterly common dividend which ordinarily would be paid Sept. 30. Previously regular quarterly dividends of $1 were paid.

IRISH BANK RATE UP

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Irish bank rate was raised today from 5½ per cent to 6½ per cent.

EGYPT PROHIBITS GOLD EXPORTS

CAIRO, Sept. 29—Egypt has prohibited the exportation of gold.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:51 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
5:30 Elsie Greenwood, soprano.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 "Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 Madelene D. Brooks, soloist.
7:10 Piano soloist.
7:30 Popular orchestra.
7:45 Chocolateers, organ and piano.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar, orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos: concert orchestra; Jubilee Singers.
9:00 NBC, "Thrillers" sketch: "A Stranger in the Mill."
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Pacific Vagabonds.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:40 "Uncle Bill and Twins."
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; sports review; temperature.
6:02 Wallie Brown and Carron Sisters.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Alden Edkins, basso; Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Concert: Zola Schmidt and Eliott Daniels.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Robert Ringling, baritone; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Turning Points in History."
10:00 New England Program: Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Tom Brown, vocalist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Harry Foisey.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 "Musical Mirror": Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 The Outdoor Club.
5:45 The Dream Girl and her Melodists.
6:00 Vocal duo and soloists.
6:15 Edna Wallace Hopper, talk.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:00 News; weather.
7:15 CBS, Tony Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor, Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 "Famous Artists of the Air."
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Irene Bordoni, guest soloist.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:30 CBS, Bristoleers: Polly Waters, soprano; Clyde Dengler, tenor; mixed octet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:15 Shoemakers Quartet; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Nit Wit Hour.
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Eastport Musical Program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 George Gallagher, tenor.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:15 Marston's program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Twilight Tunes.
7:00 Cathedral Echoes.
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:00 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Adventures in Words," Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor," Irving Kaufman.
5:45 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:00 CBS, "What the U. S. Constitution Means to You."
6:15 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 News flashes.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:20 Voice and piano.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Talk series.
8:30 CBS, Dictators, Freddie Rich, director.
8:45 "China's Picked Tales," Dr. Tehyi Hsieh.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 to 11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI, organist, Del Castillo.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:00 p. m.—Page and Shaw Hostess.
2:15 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:20 p. m.—Concert orchestra.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Charis Players.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—Federation of Churches.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweetheart Program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Linner Trio.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Blue Blazers.
2:30 p. m.—Dance orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—"Sailortown."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:45 p. m.—Twilight Melodies.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 to 12:00 noon—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—"The City Collector's Department," William F. McMorrow, City Collector.
2:15 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS program.
1:15 p. m.—Advertising Club luncheon; Mr. James W. Gerard, speaker.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

Motor Insurance Hearings to Open

Hearings on the automobile insurance problem will open in the Gardner auditorium at the State House tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock before the Joint Committees on Insurance and Judiciary.

The order to refer the question to these two committees sitting jointly was adopted by both houses of the Legislature yesterday, following considerable opposition based on the grounds that the committees were not composed of representatives who come from the districts particularly affected by rising insurance rates.

The Governor's message and 13 bills petitioning for changes in the automobile insurance law will be discussed by the joint committees convening daily, except Saturday, at 10 a. m., and again at 2 p. m. All the members of the Legislature are expected to be present at the hearings, many of whom will speak from the floor. The insurance problem will be disposed of before any other is considered at the special sessions. Leaders of both houses and Gov. Joseph Ely stressed the importance of the insurance question and asked that no other business be introduced.

Senator John D. MacKay from Quincy, chairman of the committee on insurance, will preside at the joint committee hearings.

TURKEY TO SEEK CAPITAL

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 28 (AP)—Saracoglu Shukru Bey, former Finance Minister, has been appointed by the Government to head a delegation of Turkish bankers who will visit the United States to discuss the possibilities of interesting American capital in investment in Turkey.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

A SPLENDID INCOME resulted for many Monitor readers who responded to our advertisement three years ago. Today this group is a valued part of the Rosemaid organization. Even greater opportunities are now open to Rosemaid representatives for to our exclusive line of frocks and lingerie we have added Virgin wool blankets, a splendid line of hosiery, raincoats and shirts. Liberal cash commissions. Write ROSEMAID CO., West St., Galion, O.

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-33, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thorough organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House in the Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

START in business, no investment; high-grade hosiery at absolute wholesale prices: $25 to $100 credit allowed if you are acceptable; simply furnish 2 character references. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 366 5th Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished roof refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. S. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

ARDMORE, Argyle Court, 126 Argyle Road—Furnished 3 rooms and bath; corner suite; 2nd floor; very attractive. Ardmore 1068. Near Christian Science church.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY APARTMENTS—LOW RENTS. Furnished and unfurnished suites of 2-3 rooms, gas, electricity, Frigidaire, janitor service, continuous hot water; also 5, 6 and 7 rooms unfurnished, open fireplaces, hardwood floors, etc. See SUPT., 69 Gainsborough St. Ken. 2829.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small suites; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 8829 Fort Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 86th Street B. M. T.—High-class, modern elevator apartment, 2-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $45-$55-$65 and up. Agent on premises.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Upper apartment, 2-family house, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; quiet neighborhood; 5 minutes' walk I. R. T. subway, Nostrand, Rogers, Flatbush Ave. stations; adults only. Telephone Ingersoll 2-0537.

Cambridge

WHITEFIELD HALL
19 Garden Street

Convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges and Christian Science Church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators, refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Desk service, also maid service if desired. 1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
ATTRACTIVE CAFE

Intelligent, considerate service assured
Also Concord and Lexington Halls
THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr. Uni. 2263 or 3984

FOR RENT OR SELL—Five-room sunny apartment; beautiful select community; balcony overlooking Hudson River; $150 monthly. HUDSON VIEW GARDENS, 183rd St. and Pinehurst Ave., New York City, Bldg. E (Apt. 43).

HIGH-CLASS SUITE

90 Fenway, Boston

Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

NEW YORK CITY, 325 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Near Christian Science church
2-5-6-7 delightful rooms—overlooking park
Rentals $1000 to $2000 per annum
Agent and owner on premises

N. Y. C., 610 W. 110th St. (Riverside Drive)—Four rooms, bath, furnished, sunny, attractive; $160 monthly. Phone Clarkson 2-5254.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive furnished apartment; beautiful view. Phone MISS LANDAU, Billings 5-6200.

NEW YORK CITY, 81st, 108 East (Park)—Six rooms, new building; southern exposure; $18.00.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $70. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

THREE-ROOM apartment, suitable for home, business, or both; unfurnished $145; partially furnished $155; inspection daily until 6. Call 40 E. 88th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WANTED—Young woman to share apartment in Brookline, Mass. Call Asp. 4081 (evenings), or S-63, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME training for boys needing special help; ideal opportunity for parents to place boys in harmonious atmosphere under loving and reliable supervision; complete responsibility assumed if desired. IRENE SEE IVES, Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

WUNNEGIN

PRIVATE home for retarded children; individual training, experienced care; playground. Write for circular. MISSES MARIE and DOROTHEA ROWEHL, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

Local Classified

DESK SPACE

NEW YORK CITY—For rent, desk space in centrally located, light office, phone service. Write Box K-27, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-6935

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 3997

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-4342. N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU Inc.
105 W. 40th St. New York City. PENna. 6380. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

STUDENT will stay in and care for children evenings and teach music for room and board. Cathedral 8-3855. (N. Y. C.)

FURNITURE

RETURNING to England, must sell immediately household furnishings including English antiques, etc. Call Newton North 4152-M.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INTELLIGENT women can obtain economic freedom selling quality fine hosiery, lingerie, accessories to friends, acquaintances, associates; dignified work without investment; substantial commission; excellent chance for executive advancement; references required. ARTEX MILLS, 3 West 29th St., New York City.

WANTED AT ONCE—Governess-teacher, experienced grade work and manual training; private school for "special children." Address DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Phone Morristown 2773.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BENEVOLENT services to patients requiring personal care, rest, study. 478 Central Park West, New York City. Phone Academy 2-7087.

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

AN OPPORTUNITY—Lovely 16-room house in any arrangement; excellent location; near depot, business, ocean; baths, fireplaces, oil burner, 2-car garage. Z. A. CASGRAIN, 32 Broadway, Beverly, Mass.

MILLINERY

HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street. Hotel Marleton, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO. N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907. Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, 3 mornings until 2 p. m., $22; evenings, $12. Telephone Academy 2-7905.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, afternoons. 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1960. Tel. Chickering 4-6358.

PAYING GUESTS

COME to the rolling Berkshire Hills and enjoy the Autumnal season. PINE KNOLL FARM, Sheffield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reed Adams. Tel. 140. Old Colonial homestead with all modern improvements. 122 miles from New York on U. S. Route 7, then 2 miles off State road. Golf privileges.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—Perfect spot for recreation and study; open all year; steam heat; horseback riding; beautiful walks; 700 feet altitude; good food; large comfortable rooms; $22 a week per person 2 in a room; $28 single, or by the day. Asbury Farm (accommodates 40 persons). Address Route 1, Box 282, Saugerties, N. Y.

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences; restful; open all year; booklet; $16-$18.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

THE LODGE, Pittsfield, Mass., heart of Berkshires—Quiet, homelike, attractive rooms; good food; reasonable; booklet. C. P. SAVAGE.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike, helpful atmosphere for rest, study, refreshment; inviting table; attractive rooms; in view of ocean. Tel. 7916.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MERIDEN, CONN.—On new state highway; home comforts; at sign, TOURISTS DRIVE IN. ABBIE M. CLARK, cor. South Broad Street and Hall Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE, $10-$20 Weekly—New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 4 minutes Wall St.; homelike meals.
Transients, $2 per day, upward.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Sts., Bklyn. Main 4-5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. University 4-8763

BROOKLINE, 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms, warm house, with home atmosphere, hot water heat, laundry privileges. Regent 6024.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Rd.—Large furnished room, clean, quiet home; 2 minutes B. M. T.; also small room. Phone Bu. 2-3453.

NEW YORK CITY, Downtown lodgings 151 East 44th—Single, double, suites; housekeeping privileges; business people; $7 up. Vanderbilt 3-2818 mornings.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive, Apartment 4—Large room, single or double; permanent, transients; Christian Scientists preferred. University 4-5242.

N. Y. C., 86th (2345 Broadway), Apt. 75—Attractive double room, kitchenette, private bath; also single room; real home; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 605 W. 112th—Airy, artistic bed-sitting room; business woman; references; Columbia district. Cathedral 8-4268 (Apt. 64).

N. Y. C., 536 W. 136th—Two large comfortable rooms, all privacy, elevator, phone, home accommodations; $7, $10—$10, $12. HAGSTROM.

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SEWING—Tailored dresses, curtains, draperies, etc., made, also alterations by day, hour or home work (colored). Prospect 9-7175. (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

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ATTENDANT, companion, housekeeper, secretary, all or part time; experienced, can take charge; go anywhere; clean, willing, obedient, economical; good home rather than high wages; middle aged. Phone MISS M. K., Asp. 7828, or write Box S-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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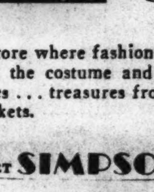
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Good Central Position
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Good turnover. Splendid opportunity.
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POST WANTED

LADY, 16 years' experience as matron of large co-educational school, seeks post, school or home or would take temporary private post; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-769, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No extras.

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Write for art tariff. S. M. HORSPOOL

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BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cable: "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

BRIGHTON—Claridge Private Hotel, Montpelier Road; board residence from 2½ gns.; near sea & church. CAPTAIN WALSH, Brighton 364611.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Guest house, home comforts; near sea and buses. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove. Tel. Hove 3812.

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EASTBOURNE—At the CRICHTON in Gildredge Road (opposite station) you can be assured of comfortable first-class accommodation and good food elegantly prepared and served; hot and cold water and electric fires in rooms. Phone 3132.

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LAKE DISTRICT, Newby Bridge Hotel, overlooking Windermere—Extensive grounds; A. A. & R. A. C.; central heating, hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Tel. 22 Newby Bridge.

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LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 5239.

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ENGLAND

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Park 2479

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SOUTHPORT, Normanhurst, 15 Lord St. West—Highly recommended; near Christian Science church; central position; every comfort, gas fires. Telephone 548711.

SOUTHPORT—CLIFTON HOTEL
Promenade, garage 30 cars, three tennis courts; ideally situated. Telegrams "Marine." Tel. 4141.

SOUTHPORT, Dunvowan Private Hotel—Gas & electric fires in bedrooms; readers of this paper welcome. Tariff PROUDFOOT. Tel. 2737.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; very central; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone 3863.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA, Max House, St. Saviours Road—Three minutes station, sea, golf, tennis, bowls; excellent cooking; from £3:3 weekly. Phone 2599.

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PENSION FRITZ
Unter den Linden 62-63

MÜNCHEN
Pension Stella
Kaulbachstr. 91 Tel. 31234

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60 Bedrooms, With Every Modern Convenience.
Electric Lift. Tel. 2982 Western
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2 minutes Princes St. & Station
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152 Burnley Road, Accrington
Tel. 3078

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MODERATE PRICES
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Blackpool

SEE NEXT PAGE

LANCASHIRE

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
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Marguerite Rotheray
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Best Selection of
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In pleasant surroundings, you may have delightful, inexpensive luncheons or teas, served daintily and efficiently. Delicious iced confections of every variety are a particular attraction.
Cooper & Co.'s Stores, Ltd.
Church Street, Liverpool

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79 Church St., near Corner of Ranelagh St.
LATEST EVENING COATS
carefully tailored, trimmed luxurious fur. Dainty evening gowns and bridge coats. Rich Fur Coats, new styles, expertly Furriered.
All exclusive to Baird and inexpensive.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Leconte's Haploa

(Haploa lecontei Form—militaris)

Where: New England to Georgia; to the west as far as the Mississippi River. Very common in western Pennsylvania.
Distinguishing features: Underparts a glowing orange; upper parts cream with dark brown markings.

This beautiful moth, which one of our readers found recently in Kent, Conn., is Protean-like in its ability to change its markings. Investigations carried out by German entomologists working in New York City a few years ago disclosed that by selective breeding, connecting forms may be produced which establish gradations from one form to another, proving that color markings in this species do not necessarily mean new forms. The caterpillar of this insect feeds on the tinker's weed or wild coffee (Triosteum perfoliatum). Where this weed is found in abundance, swarms of Haploa moths will be found in late May, June or July.

Studying moths is a delightful and instructive pastime. Along the fringe of woodland that frames some lonesome pasture, down where the walnuts, butternuts, beeches and sugar maples grow, is the haunt of many a joyous wild creature. Just as dusk sets in, in such a locality as this, one may investigate all sorts of night creatures by first daubing old stumps and tree trunks liberally with molasses or stale sugar and water. When the shadows have fallen and the bats are on the wing, when the owls begin to question and the katydids sing, visit each station with a flashlight or dark lantern.

Everything from black ants eternally looking for sweets, and coppery-brown-spotted Harrisimemnas, to the beautiful yellow green Lunas, may be found sipping the artificial nectar. Bright eyes and an observing attitude certainly bear out Lowell's words, "never a blade or leaf too mean to be some happy creature's place."

Worth Knowing



NIGHT PEDESTRIANS ON COUNTRY ROADS IN DELAWARE MUST EITHER CARRY A WHITE HANDKERCHIEF PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED OR A LANTERN

Brevities

Judge: Henry Ford says that family men employed by him must plant gardens and raise their own vegetables. Mr. Ford may have the right idea, but it seems to us that his men would be better off if they became real farmers and opened filling stations and hot-dog stands.

Humorist: We read of a town that has no gas, no electricity, and no water laid on. Still, no doubt the local authorities find some excuse for digging the roads up.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Logos (R. R.)—This is the English form of the Greek λόγος, which is pronounced *log'-os*; each o is short as in hot. The word is applied to something said (including the thought), and by implication to a topic or subject of discourse, also to the mental faculty of reasoning. It is variously translated, often "word."

Awful—A combination of "awe" and "full," and meaning "full of awe, filling with awe, appalling, profoundly impressive." In the sense of "frightful, monstrous," etc., it is slang, and to be avoided.

Severe—This word is often corrupted into *sih-vihr'*. Those desirous of preserving the purity of spoken English, however, are watchful of their *e*'s, and sound this word *se-veer'*, with first *e* "quick-long" as in descend, and the *ee* as in *feet*. Other words calling for the much-abused long *e* are: "fear," "dear," "clear," "near," "hear," "ear."

Direct, direction, directors, indirect (R. F. L., who asks if the long *i* is ever correct in these words)—Use the short *i* in these cases: *dih-rekt'*, *dih-rek'-shun*, *dih-rek'-terz*, etc.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Quotation for Today

IF YOU wish your neighbors to see what God is like, let them see what He can make you like.
—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



A Cheery Bit

By the Associated Press

New York

A FUND of $1500 to purchase ice cream on hot days for the women patients in the state homœopathic hospital, Middletown, N. Y., was established in the will of William G. Jenkins, just filed in the Surrogate's Court.

The ice cream is to be purchased each year between May and November, and if there is enough to go around, the men patients may be served, too.

What They Say

Biography

"Biography has suffered from being like club sandwiches—toast on top and underneath, with irrelevant matter in between." — *Philip Guedalla, writer.*

Gotham

"New York has altered more in a century than any town in the world's history. Others evolved. New York burst out." — *Paul Morand, writer.*

First Step

"Business began to require sobriety before prohibition was thought possible."—*Henry Ford.*

The Children's Corner

Puss and Petronella

(Founded on Fact)

PETRONELLA PIGEON felt very lonely. Yesterday she had been one of a large and noisy family, and today she was all by herself. She puffed out her chest and walked round and round her new home cooing mournfully. She remembered a small boy who had cuddled her under his coat, and later had thrust her into a basket and finally, after much jogging, had lifted her out and put her into this lonely house.

The cote was surrounded with a covering of wire, so that although she could strut upon the narrow ledge and pop in and out of the little dark rooms, her liberty ended there.

Petronella Pigeon cooed angrily and bobbed her head up and down several times, and when she saw her young master running over the lawn toward her she turned her gray back upon him, and with an indignant nod of her head entered her nearest little room.

Her young master called to her entreatingly, and threw handfuls of golden corn and maize upon the narrow ledge, but Petronella sulked in a corner and would not come out.

One bright sunny morning Petronella found the wire had disappeared from her cote, and spreading her gray wings with a joyful clatter, she flew over the trees and shrubs of the garden to the low hills, and as she went she looked about her, for it was in her mind to seek that old noisy home from which she had been taken; but the surrounding country was unfamiliar to her, and she had already begun to like the cheery sound of her young master's voice, so she turned round, and winged her way back to her cote.

Every day Petronella and her young master became greater friends and when he whistled she flew to his shoulder, and fed from his hand, or even sauntered about at his heels like a dog.

One day he drove away in the big blue car to a place he called "school," and Petronella was lonely once more. She strolled about on the smooth lawn, cooing loudly, and preening her pretty feathers, but nobody seemed interested. Petronella made several short flights and then alighted on the window sill of an old creeper-covered shed at the back of the house. She walked the length of the window sill glancing about her with her bright little eyes for some kind of society, but the place was deserted, and she gave a discontented little jerk of her head, and wondered what she should do next.

From inside the shed came a faint sound, and Petronella Pigeon paused to listen. She cocked her head sideways, and when it was repeated, slipped in through the open window to investigate.

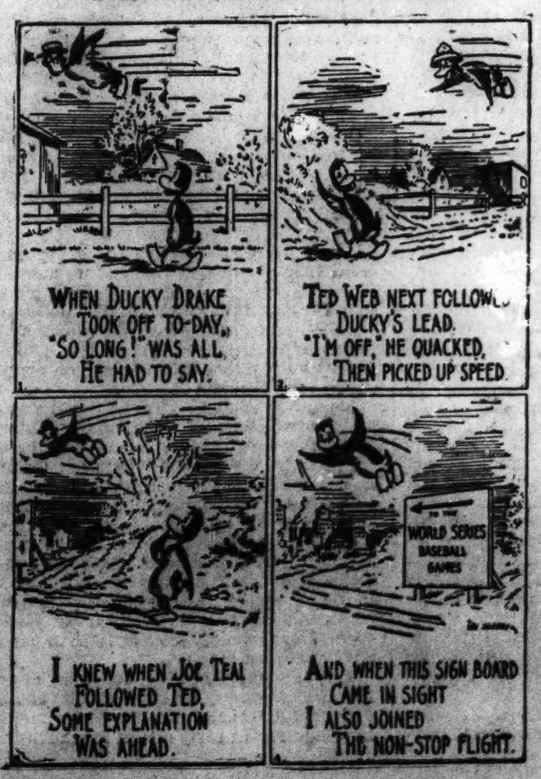
In a far corner was a low box lined with straw, and on the straw lay four tiny squirming balls of fur. Petronella eyed them at first doubtfully, and then with interest, and as she watched them crawling feebly about something awoke in her heart. She knew these little things needed care and protection, and gradually she drew nearer the box, until she perched upon the edge, and began a low gentle cooing. The kittens seemed to like it, for they ceased crying and were still.

A shadow darkened the window, and Amber, the big yellow-eyed tabby cat, came bounding into the shed to the box where her precious babies lay. Petronella quickly withdrew to a beam overhead and sat there pensively watching.

From that time Petronella abandoned her cote and made the broad beam in the creeper-covered shed her home. She adopted the four little kittens and fought a valiant battle with Amber to establish her rights. As soon as the cat left the shed, Petronella would flutter down from her beam and standing on the rim of the box, begin her tender cooing. She later ventured among the kittens, and spreading her wings wide, covered them over as though she were protecting them.

Gradually Amber seemed to recognize that Petronella loved her babies, and so gave up all attempts at repulsing her. They took turns in guarding the kittens, and became such firm friends that when Petronella's young master returned home for the holidays he was delighted to see Amber and her family lying in the sun with Petronella in the midst sidling close up to Amber's side.

The Adventures of Waddles



Missing Word Puzzle

Joe's mother told him the right____ To pay for the package of____ and then put up the____ card.

Joe stopped for a_____ of water as he passed the skating____ and later he filled his fountain pen with black____.

The spaces are to be filled with words, the dashes indicating the number of letters. You will see that in each sentence the first word is a five-letter word, the second a four-letter word, and the third a three-letter word. Study the sentence carefully. By dropping the first letter of the first word, you will be able to fill the second space. By again dropping the first letter you can fill the third space.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter Change Puzzle: GaugE, LaugH, SauceR, FauceT, FortY, NortH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The French Visit to Berlin

OF OVERWHELMING importance to Europe and therefore to the world is the visit which Premier Laval and Foreign Minister Briand are paying in Berlin. This is no mere courtesy call. It cannot be regarded simply as a polite return of the Bruening-Curtius sojourn in Paris. Not for sixty years has such an event been registered. And unquestionably the mutual pledge of Franco-German financial and commercial coöperation which has already resulted from the Laval-Bruening conversations and which is to be put into operation by a joint commission, gives a new orientation to Franco-German relations. The visit is an extremely notable event in the life of the world.

That the French and German statesmen possess a magic wand and will perform a dazzling conjuring feat would be an absurd supposition. One should look for no miraculous change. The Franco-German problem, which is among the oldest of European problems, cannot be solved by the simple expedient of taking trains. That would be too easy, and indeed one of the defects of public diplomacy is the temptation to resort to facile means. Expectations of immediate transformation are to be deprecated. Serious thought, prolonged labor and the profoundest good will are all needed to establish genuine and solid Franco-German friendship.

Nevertheless, though the atmosphere lately has been one of disappointment and disillusionment, this visit serves the important purpose of affirming before the world the unabated confidence and renewed hope of French and German statesmen in the possibility of peaceful coöperation and stable understanding. It is gratifying that peoples and press on both sides of the Rhine recognize the momentous character of these efforts and are displaying cordiality toward hosts and guests. Nothing should be left undone to help the two Governments which approach each other at a vital moment of their countries' destinies.

Many attempts have been made since the war to restore the essential unity of European nations which now and then for centuries have divided themselves into hostile camps. There was a stage of resistance and coercion. There was a stage of political conciliation. There was a stage of apparent breakdown. And now under the stress of economic perturbations which might be fatal for victors as well as vanquished, it is seen that economic collaboration is an urgent necessity if civilization is to be saved.

There are other divisions of varying degrees, but most of them would disappear if the ancient Franco-German feud could be healed. Here is the central schism in Europe, and the time has come when it must be bridged.

It is therefore with unusual interest that this visit—which in its nature cannot be expected to achieve instant unity of two countries but can properly be regarded as a remarkable earnest of the determination of the two countries to overcome all obstacles which separate them—is being watched. It is generally recognized that the French Premier moves with extreme caution. He is no lover of extravagant phrases and magnificent but meaningless gestures. If he consented to go to Berlin, it was because he saw genuine possibility of formulating plans on which France and Germany could work together.

There has been lately some reaction, which appears justified, against merely rhetorical methods. Verbal exchanges which invite the opening of acrimonious political debates have limited utility. Germany in present circumstances cannot be truly reconciled to political conditions imposed upon her, and France in present circumstances does not feel that she can permit deviation from those political conditions. It is entirely outside these fruitless discussions of disabilities, grievances and abstractions—the justice or injustice of revision or of status quo—that solutions are to be found.

At least this is the growing conviction of Franco-German statesmen. They are coming to believe that by multiplying their practical contacts and coöperating on the practical terrain, by setting aside those things which divide them and concentrating on those that can bring them together, the way of peace is to be found.

If they can cultivate the habit of working together in the economic sphere, they can safely trust to time and thought to settle their political problems. It is on these lines that the immediate hope of real accord lies.

Has Capitalism Failed?

IN THE conditions of social maladjustment that obtain at present in most parts of the world the feeling is often expressed that the capitalist system has broken down. In opposition to this view Mr. Otto Kahn, the banker, has recently stated that capitalism has failed only in proportion as its fundamentals have been departed from, economic depression being near its worst in Great Britain, where taxation is most crushing, and least noticeable in France, where the smooth working of the capitalist machine is comparatively unhampered by government regulation.

This is, at first sight, a superficial view. Surely the late war and subsequent world conditions are factors in Britain's difficulties as well as trade union and legislative interference in industry. Moreover, at the end of the nineteenth century, when Britain was the most prosperous nation in the world, capitalism there was more restricted than in any other European country.

But, in spite of all this, Mr. Kahn's remark enshrines a valuable idea. Much of the sense of failure and frustration that is abroad in the world is unjustifiable. There is cause for legitimate satisfaction in the circumstance that, although falling far short of the ideal, the present structure delivers the goods more efficiently than any of its predecessors. Things undoubtedly ought to be better than they are; it is arguable that by sweeping economic changes things might become better; but considerations of this kind should not be allowed to blind us, as they very often do, to the plain fact that in material things at least the world is better off today than in any previous decade.

To take the question of productivity; in the last couple of decades the world's population has increased by roughly 10 per cent. But the increase in the production of raw materials has been 40 per cent, and of foodstuffs 16 per cent. The average wealth of each individual throughout the world, therefore, in spite of the orgy of destruction of 1914-18, is steadily rising.

In the realm of distribution a less rosy but still a heartening story is told. No one would claim that the world distributes its resources in an ideal way. But it is at least improving. The poorest group in Great Britain today, those in receipt of unemployment benefit, is better off than their ancestors of fifty years ago when in work. These are impressive facts. We are making a greater success of things than we give ourselves credit for. We need not, we cannot, be satisfied. But just at this time we should, we can, be encouraged by what has been achieved.

Mahatma and Comedian

CHAPLIN knew Gandhi. Gandhi did not know Chaplin. One's first reaction is—shall we say it?—that Gandhi was joking. Was this not another quirk of a person who treads such Olympian fields that he could not unbend sufficiently to see below him? There is precedent for such aloofness. When, with cap and bells, Lord Darling sat in the high courts of England, one day counsel chanced to mention the famous English comedian, George Robey. The learned judge turned quizzically to the attorney and asked "And, who is George Robey, pray?" Quick as a flash, the attorney replied "He is the darling of the gods, m' lud," meaning of course, the "gallery gods." But Gandhi does not joke like Lord Darling. His negative answer to the question whether he knew the renowned Charlie had the simplicity of an ascetic living a life apart.

That Gandhi should not know Chaplin, however, is surprising—not for the obvious reason that they share the floodlights of world publicity but because they have so much in common! Both are champions of the underdog battling with the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. Both bring to the world the appeal of the misfit in society, in Gandhi's case those who are left high and dry by machine's harsh economy, and in Chaplin's those who are equally stranded by temperamental handicaps.

Secondly, they use a stage instead of a soap box for their sermons. Both have therefore become symbols rather than voices. Gandhi, with his loin cloth and goat's milk, is quite as histrionic as Chaplin, with his cane and cavernous shoes. In no other way could their conceptions have won such world-wide attention—a world-wide audience for the portrayal of world-wide types.

Yet Gandhi did not know Chaplin. It is as though two constellations had never been introduced.

The Dictator's Unruly Steed

THE renewed and unsuccessful attempt late in August to unhorse General Carmona, the Dictator-President of Portugal, appears to have had the very opposite effect from that intended by the agitators. After a score of "revolutions" since the Republic was introduced in 1905, the ordinary citizen feels that he has had more than enough of political upheaval and he is not in the mood to respond to appeals in the name of "democracy" and "liberty." Nevertheless as a dictatorship continues, efforts to unseat the rider will continue.

But at present there appears to be no widespread positive dissatisfaction with the men who have held the reins at Lisbon for five years. Not only has the Government, and especially its Finance Minister, Dr. Salazar, contrived to build up a sound economic and financial structure for the first time in Portuguese Republican history, but the ordinary citizen is able nowadays to go about on his lawful occasions secure in an effective police protection.

Censorship regulations have been tightened, and all state employees convicted of collusion with the rebels have been dismissed. But the mutineers themselves and the disgruntled politicians known to have instigated the revolt are simply to be packed off en masse to a colonial settlement and there given the opportunity to earn their livelihood. There is no question of executing the ringleaders or even imposing long terms of imprisonment. The policy of the penal colony is very much more humane than, for example, banishment to the confino in Fascist Italy, or the exile imposed on opponents of the Soviet régime in Russia.

General Primo de Rivera in Spain was similarly an exponent of velvet-gloved autocracy. But that did not save him from being the target of popular discontents. General Carmona's task is made all the more difficult by the Republican-Socialist triumph in Spain, which is held up as an example of how to overthrow "tyrants." So far, however, the Portuguese peasantry have remained apathetic and contented with things as they are. Nor is there, in Portugal, either a conspicuous intellectual renascence or a well-organized Labor movement such as was bound sooner or later to put Spain on the modern map.

This uprising, coming so soon after the Madeira troubles, makes difficult any plans President Carmona and his Government may have had for an early return to constitutionalism. The Dictator may well reflect on that cautionary tale related by Sanchez Guerra for the edification of the Marquis de Estella, about a Galician horseman who, having once mounted a restive steed, found it impossible to dismount. But if he does not dismount of his own accord, he must be prepared for the prospect of ultimately being thrown off.

Temperate Economics

MR. ELIOT WADSWORTH, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, on returning recently from Europe indicated that the economic dislocation proved among other things the need of a wise economy. He cited France as a nation prospering today and enjoying the political power contingent upon economic stability. Economic security and well-being lie, he said, along lines of economy in governmental and private life—"along the middle path of conservative, judicious spending and cautious expansion."

The unique financial prosperity enjoyed by France, coupled with the undeniable fact that as a nation and a people it avoided the hysteria of inflation and overproduction, lead to the logical inference that such temperateness is a manifest virtue.

While the industrial wheels of the other nations were turning faster and faster, stimulated to an unwarranted velocity by incautious enthusiasm, those in France were geared down and an eye was kept on the consumers' resources to determine how far production should extend. Millions of neat little private budgets created in the nation a rational control of the forces of production. Amid prosperity thrift dictated a golden mean in expenditure and investment that has fostered stability.

It is highly probable that the level-headedness so well demonstrated by the French nation in the last decade will be a powerful ally if not the crux of a steady, sanely geared industrial system which will go forward, gaining markets to keep, and expanding production with the assurance that retrenchment is not just around the corner.

In other countries that uncurbed enthusiasm which leads to inflation and overproduction has now been supplanted by a mistrust that curtails expenditure at a time when confidence and judicious spending would help to alleviate the present situation.

Temperateness in spending with its essential foresight and economic honesty would largely escape these extremes. It would be well for men to harness the million champing horses of industrial power to a steady pace capable of sustaining a long pull.

"Quiet Guaranteed"

WAYSIDE slogans paraded on signboards along main-traveled automobile roads not only endeavor to attract attention and patronage, but they also show the changes taking place in the conduct of many an enterprise which depends on public approval.

When mass production placed emphasis on such adjectives as "the largest" and "the finest," advertisements of hotels to be found in some great city along the motorist's route fairly shouted their claims in superlatives. The speeding automobilist was assured that a certain hostelry had hundreds of rooms available—and that the garage was thoroughly modern and could take care of a multitude of cars.

Close proximity to theaters and business houses, and to the crowded thoroughfares in the center of town, also was frequently proclaimed in giant announcements, alongside such up-to-the-minute allurements as radio, cabaret, jazzy orchestra, and glittering restaurants with ample space for dancing. All these advantages were and are appreciated by some who tarry overnight at a hotel on a homeward trek, since novelty, diversion and convenience have an appeal at the end of a long run across country.

In recent months, however, another advertising slogan associated with a hotel has met the gaze of the hurrying motorist. That phrase is "Quiet Guaranteed," and generally it appears in connection with hotels off the main streets, which do not have bigness and "central location" to commend them to the visitor. The promise thus given indicates, probably, that the hotel man has himself gone traveling in an automobile, and has had some experiences in trying to forget the jangling din of street cars and motors passing under his hotel window until after midnight. Uninterrupted quiet and rest mean more to the average overnight guest than being in the thick of a city's ceaseless hum and drive.

It is this resolute effort to reduce noise to the minimum, to install many of the comforts of home, and to surround the guest with an atmosphere which brings relaxation, which now makes a good talking point for the modern hotel. A thousand or so rooms, coupled with architectural grandeur, make interesting reading, but the addition of "Quiet Guaranteed" greatly enhances the desirability of any hotel which caters to the traveling motorist—and perhaps this factor has been too long neglected.

Editorial Notes

The State of Maryland put a tax on road signs which appears not to have had much effect in raising a considerable amount of revenue; but, judging from the fact that the State's roads commission tore down no fewer than 15,250 signs in two days, the law certainly helped greatly to beautify the landscape.

"Even if we don't agree on politics, we can still do business together," some French and German industrialists are saying to each other. And the recognition of a common interest is a great banisher of discords.

Chicago's reported saving of $141,386 in experts' fees during the last four months indicates the city has hired some experts in economy.

Well, the golfer didn't have to try to keep up with the Jones this last summer.

It seems to be the general opinion that Great Britain made a sterling decision.

The League at Work in China

By FELIX MORLEY

REPORTS from China at the moment are mainly concerned with appalling floods in the fertile Yangtse Valley and with the Japanese occupation of Mukden. News from Geneva, on the other hand, emphasizes the efforts of the League of Nations Assembly to assist in the economic tribulations of Europe. There is no apparent connection between the two separated sets of difficulties. Yet the relatively unadvertised program of reconstruction which the League is putting into operation for the Nationalist Government at Nanking may be of greater long-range significance than either the Yangtse flood or the European depression.

The League can take to its credit a long list of recuperative measures successfully carried out in coöperation with various European governments. Its work in the rehabilitation of Austrian and Hungarian finances is famous; scarcely less so the refugee settlement work in Greece and the assistance given to public health development in Poland and the Balkans, not to mention Bolivia and other parts of Latin America. But never before has Geneva embarked on a plan of reconstruction as far-reaching and broadly coördinated as that which has been designed at the request of the Nanking régime. And it is not derogatory of past achievements to assert that nowhere else has there been equal need of League assistance, or equal political advantage for Geneva in giving it.

The assistance which is now planned, and in some cases actually being extended to China, touches virtually every phase of the League's technical activities. A short time ago The Christian Science Monitor printed an article from its Geneva correspondent outlining the system of educational assistance to the Nanking Government decided upon at the July session of the League's Committee on Intellectual Coöperation. A formal interchange of scholars between China and western Europe is to be inaugurated and a special League mission has been named to collaborate with Nanking in laying the foundations for a nation-wide educational reform program.

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The members of this mission, already on its way to China, are Dr. C. H. Becker, former Prussian Minister of Education, who was responsible for many of the interesting educational changes inaugurated in the largest state of the Reich after the German Revolution; Dr. Falski, of Warsaw University, who led in the campaign against illiteracy in Poland after the war; Professor Langevin, eminent physicist of the College de France, and Prof. R. H. Tawney, one of the most brilliant of England's many socialistic economists. To coördinate the work of this mission with the League's general program the group is being accompanied by Mr. Frank Walters, the able personal assistant of the Secretary-General.

Three aspects of this new development are immediately apparent and by no means inconsequential for Americans who for reasons of sentiment or self-interest are interested in the working out of the Chinese revolution. The educational program adumbrated for China is to be general in scope and integrated in method, thereby sharply contrasting with the sporadic and dissociated missionary educational enterprises in which American money and teachers have heretofore taken the lead. It is to be European in conception and philosophy, with the intimation that henceforward the flow of Chinese students abroad is to be directed toward European rather than American universities. And in the initiation, probably also in the expansion, of the program the United States is tacitly excluded as a result of its voluntary renunciation of participation in League activities.

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Significant in itself, this educational reform program is properly to be regarded as only one move in a well-articulated scheme whereby the League is supplanting the old arrangement of uncoördinated and sometimes mutually antagonistic foreign advisers in China. A new chapter of history has been opened since the period, intimately connected with the system of concessions and extra-territorial privileges, when British, French, German, Japanese, Russian and American experts strove at cross-purposes to alter China's Government and internal economy for the benefit of their own nationals.

There are no strings to the help which the League is giving, the program is worked out in close official coöperation between Nanking and Geneva, and so far as the advisers themselves are concerned, the right hand knows what the left is doing. The most striking evidence of the change, however, is that whereas the Chinese ten years ago turned to the United States rather than Europe for assistance, they are now turning from the United States to the League.

It is to be emphasized that the growing interest of the Chinese Government in the work of Geneva, and of Geneva in the enormous problems confronting that Government, is not of recent origin. Nearly three years ago the Deputy Secretary-General of the League, M. Joseph Avenol, and the Director of the International Labor Office, M. Albert Thomas, separately visited Nanking and there inaugurated the program of coöperation which is now coming to fruition. And no examination of this program would be complete without at least some mention of the part the International Labor Office is playing therein. Not long after M. Thomas's visit the I. L. O. established a bureau at Nanking with a Chinese member of its staff as correspondent in charge. From that contact has developed another League mission, now in China to organize a governmental factory inspection service there. Its leading members are M. Camille Pone, chief of section in the diplomatic division of the I. L. O., and Dame Adelaide Anderson, formerly principal woman factory inspector for Great Britain.

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The first obvious result of M. Avenol's trip to Nanking, in the winter of 1928-29, was the departure for China in September, 1929, of Dr. Louis Rajchman, the able Pole who directs the health section of the League's Secretariat. On that trip Dr. Rajchman worked out with Nanking officials an extensive program of public health organization for that part of China under Nationalist control. There were even then predictions that this development would be followed by more striking examples of coöperation between Geneva and Nanking.

This expectation was fulfilled last winter, when Sir Arthur Salter and M. Robert Haas, directors respectively of the economic and financial, and the transit and communications sections of the Secretariat, assembled with various technical assistants at the Chinese capital to work out far-reaching plans of coöperation. As a result of these conferences the League Council at its session last May approved a proposal of the Chinese Government for "regular collaboration" with the League based on the policy

> . . that the technical organizations of the League be continuously available to advise the Government and the new National Economic Council, which has just been created, in connection with the plans of national reconstruction.

It is as yet too early to predict how far this interesting collaboration, surpassing in magnitude any program of national assistance yet attempted by the League, will be carried. There are prophesies that when world financial markets become more stable we may expect a reconstruction loan to China, guaranteed and supervised by the League, along the lines used so successfully in the cases of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Greece.

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What is certain is that the League will advise in the development of inland waterway and of road communication in China, in both of which transit conditions can be greatly improved with little capital outlay. The significance of the new educational program has been discussed. The public health campaign will be stimulated by the flood disaster, as a result of which river conservancy and flood-control operations on a large scale may be expected, at least partially under the direction of Geneva. Meanwhile the League of Nations is also working internationally on flood prevention plans to be offered gratis.

One should note that the League's program for coöperation with China was launched during the Assembly of 1928, when that country's effort to secure reëlection to the Council was defeated by a narrow vote, immediately followed by a formidable Russian-inspired campaign to make China resign from the League as an organization of interest only to capitalistic western Europe. Unquestionably, motives behind the League program have been the reduction of Russian influence in China, and practical illustration of the world-wide interest of Geneva. None need be surprised if by vote of the current Assembly China is given the Council seat refused her in 1928. And nothing will be gained by irritation if a by-product of the League's program is not merely to reduce the influence of Soviet Russia in China, but also that of the other important nonmember—the United States.

Notes From German Cities

French Film Scores Hit

TWICE every night, one thousand men and women of Berlin crowd one of the city's largest cinemas to applaud a film in which, with very few exceptions, nothing but French is spoken. Now, this may not seem strange in any other country. But after all that has happened between Germany and France, such an incident is worthy of note. It is not merely a slight conversation that is carried on in French. On the contrary, one mass scene follows another, and French songs, French cheers and the chattering of French crowds sweep down from the screen and fill the vast auditorium. The Germans scarcely understand a word, but they do not mind. They laugh and enjoy themselves like children while they discover that the French are subject to the same feelings as they are. And when Georges Milton, the chief actor in this French film entitled *Le Roi des Resquilleurs*, makes a final bow from the screen, applause fills the hall. Leaving the cinema one cannot help thinking that in this instance, at least, the moving picture is working for the rapprochement of the people of the world.

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German Books Translated

The number of German books translated into other languages is on the increase, denoting a growing world interest in German literature. In 1929, no fewer than 2143 German books were translated as compared with 1648 in 1927. Soviet Russia heads the list with 350 books, of which 105 deal with technical subjects. It is doubted, however, whether permission to translate them was obtained in every instance. The United States follows with 202 books, Great Britain 175, and Spain 143 books translated from the German.

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Motorships Serve Berlin

If a schoolboy were asked in a geography lesson how he would travel from Berlin to Sweden and replied "by steamer," he would certainly be laughed at by his classmates and probably receive a bad mark, unless the teacher were acquainted with the latest development in traffic. For there actually exists a shipping company running freight ships between Berlin and Copenhagen, which has now extended its line to Göteborg, Sweden. But how can that be, since Berlin is situated a couple of hundred miles from the sea and is on no prominent river? may be asked. Few may know that Berlin is a very big inland water harbor and is linked up by canals with both the Elbe and the Oder Rivers. In this special case, motor vessels of 274 tons leave Berlin by canal to the east until they reach the Oder. They pass down that river to the port of Stettin and then cross the Baltic Sea. The captain of a ship out at sea asking one of these freighters where it hails from will be surprised when the skipper replies: "From Berlin."

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Artist Had Lowly Start

Like so many other artists, the late Prof. Heinrich Gruenfeld, one of Germany's greatest cello players, had to begin at the very bottom of the ladder of success. In the winter of 1875 he arrived in Berlin. With hopes galore, but only a few marks in his pocket, he studied an advertising column on Potsdamer Platz, such as stand at every important street corner in this city. There he saw an announcement of a band and promptly looked up the conductor to whom he offered his services as a soloist. He was engaged on the spot, but when he asked about terms the conductor replied that no salaries were paid. The receipts were divided. "My band consists of ex-postmen, former members of military bands and one-time bailiffs. There are only a very few professional artists." Gruenfeld accepted despite this drawback, but in the weeks following "much music had often to take the place of material nourishment," as he jokingly remarked in later years. Gruenfeld was not only a great artist, but was also very popular, and countless anecdotes are told about him. One may be repeated here. During one of his concerts a well-known writer of farces was talking with a lady and both were laughing rather loudly. Gruenfeld interrupted his playing and turning to the playwright said: "Sir, I forbid you to laugh at my concerts. When I go to see your farces I do not laugh."